The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIII—48. MASSILLON, OHIO, MAY 21, 1886. WHOLE NO. 1,192.

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—THE—

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Massillon Independent.

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Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law. office over Dielheim's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public. office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

R. A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in Bammerlin's Block, Erie treet

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public. Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. J. E. McLain, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street.

THE MASSILLON BEE HIVE CASH STORE, Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring. Allman, Putman & Leighley, Proprietors.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

FURNITURE.

JAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main st.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10,30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 241 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods. etc. No. 14 West Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges. Roofs and General Iron Structures.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clinton Lodge, No. 47, meets in Masonic Hall, Mill street, second and last Monday of each month. W. S. S. Rogers, Sec'y.

Hiram Chapter, No. 18, meets in Masonic Hall, first Tuesday of each month. Z. T. Baltzly, Sec'y.

Massillon Commandery, No. 4 K. T., meets in Masonic Hall, second Thursday of each month. John A. Shoemaker, Recorder

ODD FELLOWS.

Sippo Lodge, No. 48, meets in Odd Fellows Hall corner of Main and Mill streets, every Monday evening. Chas. Higginbotham, Sec'y.

Massillon Lodge, No. 481, (German) meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellow Hall, corner of Main and Erie streets. John Kopp, Sec'y.

Eureka Encampment, No. 24, meets first and third Fridays of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Main and Mill streets. H. Huber, Scribe.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Perry Lodge, No 87, meets every Thursday evening in Beatty's Block, Main street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Tuscarawas Lodge, No. 70, meets every Tuesday evening, in hall over Union National Bank.

G. A. R.

Hart Post No. 134 meets in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Friday of each month.
John Ellis, Adj't.

S. OF V.

Daniel Ritter Camp No. 24 meet every first and third Friday of each month in K. P. hall.
Chas. G. King, Orderly Serg't.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

The Massillon Daughters of Veterans meet in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Saturday afternoons of each month. Miss Daisy Roof, Sec'y.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Perry Grange No. 694, meets first and third Saturdays of each month at 2 o'clock, in Welker's Hall, Main street. Mrs. S. O. Eggert, Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL UNION.

Massillon Council of the National Union meets on the 3d and 4th Wednesday of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall. C. F. Von Kanel, Sec'y.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Hill street, between Plumb and North. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Rev. J. E. Mann, Pastor.

DIRECTORY.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—Josiah Frantz.
Clerk—Jos. R. White.
Solicitor—E. G. Willison.
Marshal—Adam Wendling.
Engineer—D. A. Miller.
Treasurer—J. W. Foltz.
Council—1st Ward. George Snyder, Charles E. Jarvis; 2d ward, Henry Huber, Henry F. Oehler, 3d Ward, H. A. Williams, Eli S. Lieghley; 4th Ward, Geo. Rink, Thomas L. Volkmor.
Board of Education—S. A. Conrad, J. G. Warwick, W. B. Humberger, Dr. T. C. Miller, W. H. Justus and Paul Kirchhofer.

TOWNSHIP.

Trustees—Louis Zellers, Andrew Smith and Abel James.
Clerk—Louis A. Koons.
Treasurer—Martin Schafer.
Justices of the Peace—Thomas Blackburn, W. S. S. Rogers, and R. H. Folger.

Massillon Railroad Time.

P. F. W. & C. R. R.

GOING WEST.

R. R. Time.	City Time.
3 52 A. M.	4 27 A. M.
10 24 "	10 59 "
1 55 P. M.	2 30 P. M.
5 18 "	5 53 "
Local Freight, 7 06 "	7 41 "

GOING EAST.

1 12 P. M.	1 47 P. M.
12 00 M. Night	12 35 "
2 49 A. M.	3 24 P. M.
9 07 A. M.	9 42 A. M.
Local Freight 11 55 A. M.	12 30 "

C. L. & W. R. R.

New standard, 90th Meridian time.

Going North.		Going South.	
No. 2	7:00 a. m.	No. 1	9:55 a. m.
4	3:37 pm	3	7:10 p. m
6	7:10 "	5	6:00 a. m
24	1:00 a. m.	17	11:10 a. m

W. & L. E. R. R.

Going South.		Going North.	
No. 5	1:20 p. m.	No. 4	8:12 a. m.
7	6:50 a. m.	6	12:30 p. m.
9	6:49 p. m.	8	8:35 p. m.

LATEST NEWS.

Judge Rogers of Chicago Denounces the Red Flag in His Charge to the Grand Jury.

Devastating and Deadly Storms in Ohio—Many Lives Lost and Much Property Destroyed.

CHICAGO, May 18.—There was small comfort for Spies and his fellow-prisoners in the developments of yesterday. Their cases were given to the grand jury by Judge Rogers, handicapped, as it were, with as austere a charge as seemed compatible with the judicial office. The grand jury is pronounced as intelligent a body as is rarely called to weigh the merits of a case: and, in a word, the indictment of all the prisoners is counted upon as a foregone conclusion. Public clamor is loud for such an issue, and the judgment of the thoughtful few is that the public will not be disappointed.

The Court recited at length the statutes bearing upon the cases of the Anarchists. As cited by the Court, the offenses charged against the prisoners, if proved, would subject them to the penalties of the law for murder, riot, conspiracy to commit an offense against the peace of the state, and a refusal to disperse at the order of the proper officials. The police, too, are held guiltless of the deaths of any persons innocent or guilty who were present in the riotous crowd.

The Court paid a high tribute to the valor of the police, speaking in words whose trembling tones were echoed in the emotions of all who heard them. For the Mayor and city government he had nothing to say beyond that they had acted within their powers in taking the vigorous steps they have since the night of the riot. His tone, however, with respect to the laxity which had permitted the unconcealed organization of so formidable an element of crime and disturbance was one of tacit criticism.

"The red flag," the Court said, is an emblem of blood, and must be suppressed. Time was when we smiled at it as foolish and altogether harmless. That time has passed, and recent occurrences have taught us to what length of disorder it may lead."

FURIOUS WINDS.

CHICAGO, May 17.—In Ohio, a terrible tornado plowed its way Friday night, in a southeasterly direction through 100 miles of splendid farming country, leaving desolation in its wake. Seneca, Wyandot, Hancock, Hardin, Auglaize, and Mercer Counties mourn the loss of millions of dollars in property, and, above all, scores, and perhaps hundreds, of lives. In Mercer County, up to a late hour Saturday afternoon, thirty dead bodies had been found, with many times that number injured. Three persons were killed at Wabash City. In Dunkirk, Hardin County, five persons were killed and twenty badly injured; and in the vicinity of the town five more persons were killed and a number injured, two probably fatally. In the Blanchard River valley the storm made a clean sweep ten miles long and one-half mile wide, demolishing 100 buildings. Wyandot and Hancock Counties, adjoining one another, were devastated. Carey, a prosperous town in the first-named county, received a tremendous shaking up. Seventeen buildings were completely destroyed and six persons killed outright. Bloomville, South Carey, Wharton, and many other villages suffered in a like manner. Ten miles west of Tiffin, the county seat of Seneca County, a strip of country half a mile wide and several miles in length was totally stripped of buildings, as, in fact, of all else above the surface of the earth. At Kenton and Lancaster and in their neighborhood immense damage was done. Five persons were reported killed and thirteen wounded near Celina. Heavy storms also occurred at Lansing and Albion, Mich., and Decatur, Ind.

LABOR NOTES.

The switchmen's strike at Indianapolis has proved a failure.

The strike for eight hours in Milwaukee is stated to be a complete failure.

The Brooklyn sugar-workers' strike has ended in the defeat of the workingmen.

The strike of the masons and hod carriers at Worcester, Mass., is at an end, and the men will seek work individually.

Several large shoe factories of Stoneham, Mass., have shut down for an indefinite period owing to a strike of 200 cutters several weeks ago for an advance of 8 per cent in wages.

The sewer-pipe factories and potteries of Akron, O., employing 1,000 men, have shut down because of depression in trade attributed to the unsettled condition of labor throughout the country.

The employes of the smelting works at Argentine, Kas., numbering over eight hundred men, who have been working twelve hours a day, have struck for eight hours with their present wages.

W. P. Deppen, the boycotted brewer of Reading, Pa., has brought suit for $50,000 against fifty of the leading boycotters, all hotel-keepers, alleging conspiracy to ruin his business. It is proposed to make this a test.

Of the 5,100 union furniture workers in New York city there are 3,994 working on the eight-hour basis and 1,106 are locked out and on strike. The bosses are preparing to compel ten hours work all around.

The employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad are circulating secret petitions asking for an advance of 10 per cent in wages. The movement is backed by the Knights of Labor, and is to effect all employed by the road.

The packers of Chicago have decided to return to the ten-hour system next month on account of competition at all western points. About 150 leading textile manufacturers of Pennsylvania have organized to establish uniform wages, prevent strikes, and settle differences with employes.

William Weber, a Chicago anarchist, now soliciting funds in Cincinnati to aid the wounded socialists of Chicago says, that after the outbreak at the McCormick factory it was resolved to prepare twenty bombs for the Haymarket meeting, and that he knows that they were distributed to members of his socialistic group.

There is not much cohesion to the strike movement in Cincinnati now, except among the furniture-makers and safe-makers. The executive board of the former has declared in favor of eight hours and a 10 per cent advance. One of the safe-making firms has compromised by allowing an advance in wages and shorter hours.

The Police Department of Chicago has made its official report of the bomb-throwing affair, and gives a complete list of the policemen who were killed and wounded that dreadful night. A recapitulation shows that sixty-six were wounded, five of whom died, and ten have returned to their beats, leaving fifty-one who are still laid up with their wounds.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* Saturday indicate that the agitation for short hours has largely disappeared except at Chicago. They estimate that 200,000 men have been concerned in the movement and that 150,000 others secured concessions without striking, while only 42,000 of the strikers have succeeded. Business is slightly better as the industrial situation improves.

The last of the trouble at E. P. Allis & Co.'s works at Milwaukee ended Friday when the molders and men in several departments, who repudiated the action of their committee in accepting Mr. Allis' proposition and resolved to enforce their original demands by a strike, resolved to return to work. As many as were needed were accepted, but quite a number found their places had been filled by other men, and are now looking for employment elsewhere.

At Chicago the trades out on strike consist of metal workers 15,000, lumber shovers 20,000, tailors 25,000, principally female. In addition many smaller trades have some on strike. About 20,000 in the various branches of the building trade, in which there is harmony between the employers and the men, are out of work on account of the general demoralization, building being virtually suspended until the labor question is settled.

The wholesale clothing dealers of Chicago, thirty-three firms, employing some 600 cutters, and, indirectly, about 1,100 shop tailors and over 20,000 hands, have suspended manufacturing for an indefinite period. This action was unanimously agreed upon at a meeting held by the Wholesale Clothiers' Association. There is a solidarity of interests at the basis, each firm being pledged not to resume until every member of the association does so. Secretary Mayer, after the meeting, exhibited a price list to the representatives of the press in which an advance of from 35 to 50 per cent on the cost of manufacturing is asked by the boss tailors. "Our action was necessitated by the unreasonable demands of the tailors" said Mr. Mayer. "We have to fight the keenest competition imaginable. In the East no such exorbitant demands have been made, and they are not likely to be made. To accede to them here would simply drive us out of the business or bankrupt us. When our cutters asked ten hours' pay for eight hours' work we granted it. That is the utmost we can stand."

The Ohio Legislature adjourned Wednesday.

Ex-President Arthur is reported to be steadily improving.

The total exports from New York for the last week were valued at $6,680,000.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Gen. Rosecrans as Register of the Treasury.

The papal secretary of state has informed Archbishop Gibbons of his elevation to the rank of cardinal.

President Cleveland intends to review the processions on Decoration Day in New York and Brooklyn.

John Kelly is not as well as formerly. Ex-President Arthur's condition is also steadily growing worse.

Captain Price, with a company of the 5th cavalry, is expelling several hundred squatters from the Cherokee strip.

Bar silver touched 45d per ounce Saturday in London, the lowest price ever known. The market is in a state of collapse.

The dry-goods house of Charles S. Clark, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, established forty years ago, has gone into bankruptcy.

D. T. Patterson, a son-in-law of the late President Johnson, has been appointed postmaster at Home, Tennessee, at $240 per year.

The widow of Louis Riel has never rallied from the shock of the execution, and her death is daily expected by the residents of St. Vital.

The Ohio State Sinking Fund Commission has effected a one-year loan of $50,000 with Albert Netter of Cincinnati at 3 1-2 per cent interest.

Dr. H. L. Harris has been lodged in the penitentiary at Joliet, to serve five years, for the murder of Dr. George W. Barton at Saybrook, Illinois.

By an explosion of gasoline in a theater at Wellsville, Ohio, seventeen persons were seriously burned. Three of them are not likely to recover.

An ample gas well has been developed at Richmond, Indiana, by boring 280 feet. Three manufacturers will at once commence drilling for a supply of light and heat.

According to the latest reports, President Cleveland will meet Miss Folsom in Baltimore. No one can yet say definitely where or when the wedding will occur.

Plymouth White, one of the most notorious confidence men in the United States, whose ill-gotten gains are estimated at $1,500,000, died on Sunday at Reading, Vermont.

The failure of a firm of operators and the opening of a well flowing 200 barrels an hour caused a panic on the Pittsburg Oil Exchange Tuesday. Prices dropped several cents.

The rigid enforcement of the temperance law at Orangeville, Ontario, by Police Magistrate Monroe was doubtless the cause of the wrecking of both his house and office by dynamite.

Jonas Drury, of Springfield, Ohio, who predicted most accurately the recent storms in that state, based upon records for twenty years, has issued a similar warning for June 13 and 14.

The mayor of Attica, Indiana, reports that the storm deprived fifty families of their homes. The Indianapolis board of trade has decided to send at once a car-load of provisions and bedding.

A contractor in Pittsburg used an immense charge of dynamite in breaking up an anvil weighing ten tons. The explosion wrecked three houses and seriously injured a spectator on the sidewalk.

While endeavoring to stretch a cable across the river at Tuscumbia, Missouri, Richard Higgins and Thomas Barrett were drowned in presence of their families before aid could be rendered.

John Deere, the famous plow manufacturer of Moline, Illinois, 82 years of age, died Monday evening. Edward J. Meagher, secretary of a plow company at South Bend, Indiana, expired from consumption.

Hugh M. Brooks, who is being tried at St. Louis for the murder of C. A. Preller, has confessed that the victim died from chloroform at the Southern hotel, while undergoing a surgical operation by Brooks.

At Shannon, Illinois, Marshal Reddington was killed with a razor by a barber named Charles Lashelle, whom he attempted to arrest for drunkenness. The murderer was captured in a grove near Lanark.

Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, is canvassing the cities of North Carolina in favor of prohibition, appealing especially to the colored people. The election will be held early in June, and the campaign grows in warmth daily.

At St. Louis, Michigan, an intoxicated man named Adel Vliet broke into the house of a crippled soldier named Fetters. Seeing that her father was likely to be injured, Nora Fetters shot the intruder, who soon thereafter died.

A farmer near Inka, Illinois, has a healthy girl babe, about three weeks old which he found in a flour-sack beside the track of the Ohio and Mississippi road. It had evidently been gently dropped from the steps of a night train.

Two physicians in New York gave certificates to the supreme court that Bartley Campbell is suffering from general paralysis. The famous playwright will probably be taken from Bellevue hospital to the Bloomingdale asylum.

The supreme court of Wisconsin has sustained the conviction of James S. White for embezzling $8,000 in bonds while comptroller of Milwaukee. The accused has for some time lain in jail to await this decision, and he will soon be sentenced.

The Republicans have nominated John Dalzel for Congress from the Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania, and Thomas M. Bayne from the Twenty-third district. The Democrats of the Thirteenth Illinois district renominated William M. Springer.

Late on Friday night a cyclone swept over the region of Dunkirk, Ohio, leveling nearly everything in its path, killing two persons, and seriously injuring fifteen others. A tornado which visited Wabash City caused the death of three persons and destroyed property valued at $25,000.

Two lads from Lowell, Massachusetts, named Nutthall and Stacey, who stole $5,000 from a bank where the former was employed, have been arrested in Montreal where they had purchased bicycles for a western trip. About one-fourth of the stolen money was recovered.

A car of the United States fish commission has arrived at Portland, Oregon, with one million shad, to be placed in the Columbia and Willamette rivers. About half the number were hatched on the road from Havre de Grace, Maryland, the experiment being successful to an astonishing degree.

The people of Royal, Wisconsin, threaten to lynch Mrs. Wright and Daniel Allen, now confined in the Clark county jail. The woman has confessed every detail of the recent poisoning of her husband, and states that Allen promised to dispatch his wife with arsenic, so that the murderers could be married.

A farmer of Inkster, Dakota, named Cowdright, recently went to Pennsylvania and married into a good family by means of an introduction from a citizen. At a hotel in Fargo, on Friday night, the fellow fled with $6,000 and all their baggage, leaving his victim destitute. Most of the money belonged to her.

Captain Hatfield, with a troop of United States cavalry, surprised and stampeded the camp of Geronimo, near Santa Cruz, on Saturday morning, but in passing through a canyon soon afterward he suffered the loss of two men killed and three wounded. Major Rinz, with a large Mexican force, has since joined in the pursuit.

The Senate Pensions Committee has decided to report unfavorably the Mexican Pensions bill as passed by the House, and to substitute the Senate bill of the last Congress. This bill only pensions those who actually served fourteen days or more, or their widows, and gives pensions to none below the age of 62 unless actually disabled.

General John L. Lewis, one of the most noted citizens of New Orleans, died Saturday, in his eighty-sixth year. He served as a courier for General Jackson in the battle with the British forces. He was three times sheriff of the parish and once mayor of the city. He was major general of the forces of Louisiana, in the confederate army when 61 years of age.

Mr. Beecher, preaching Sunday on the question of foreign immigration, did not want the gates closed, saying: "Let the Anarchist come. Let the Socialist come. Let the Communist come. Let the craziest theorist come. We can eat them and then digest them into American citizens. We are in no special danger from them."

President Strong has announced the intention of the Atchison road to build an air-line track from Kansas City to Chicago, forty miles shorter than any other route, without special regard to local traffic, the work to be accomplished within two years. A surveying party located at Keokuk has finished its labors as far eastward as Galesburg, and has a force at work on the route westward to the Missouri river. The inciting cause of the enterprise is the invasion of the State of Kansas by the Rock Island and Burlington roads.

The Enterprise distillery at Pekin, Ill., was destroyed by fire Monday morning. The distillery contained 20,000 bushels of grain and 50,000 gallons of alcohol. Four cars loaded with corn on the track were also destroyed together with all the government books. The total value of the property is estimated at $200,000 on which there was an insurance of about $65,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The Enterprise distillery was owned by Spellman & Doheny, the firm recently expelled from the whisky pool, who offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person who fired the building.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

MAY 12.—The Senate passed the interstate commerce bill to-day after agreeing to most of the amendments made in committee. The amendment offered by Senator Edmunds restoring to the long and short haul clause the words struck out by the Cannden amendment, "from the same original point of departure," and adding to these words, "or to the same point of arrival," was rejected by a vote of yeas 23, nays 24, after a prolonged debate, but was afterward adopted by a vote of 27 to 24.

An attempt to strike out the long and short haul clause was defeated, and a motion made by Senator Riddleberger to lay the motion on the table was rejected by a vote of 44 to 1, the single vote in its support being cast by Senator Riddleberger, who afterwards said that the sole object of his motion was to establish the general proposition that the federal government had a right to control railroads, which carried with it the proposition to control telegraphs. He wanted to hear no more talk of "unconstitutionality" on these points.

The vote on the passage of the bill was yeas 47, nays 4. Senators Brown, Colquitt, Morgan, and Ransom voted nay.

The inter-state commerce bill, as passed provides that all complaints shall be made in writing to the commission. The commission shall send the complaint to the common carrier and require either satisfaction of the complaint or an answer in writing within a reasonable time specified. If reparation is not made within the time stated the commission shall investigate the complaint. The commission shall also investigate all complaints forwarded to it by state commissions, and may institute inquiries on its own motion. Complaints shall not be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant. The reports of the commission shall be in writing, and its decision shall be made prima-facie evidence in all judicial proceedings.

Whenever any common carrier shall refuse to obey any lawful order of the commission it is made the duty of the United States Circuit court, sitting in equity, to issue after a hearing writs of injunction or other process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain further violation of the orders of the commission by the common carrier. The bill requires that all charges for any service in transporting passengers or freights, or storing goods, by common carriers, shall be reasonable; it prohibits all rebates and drawbacks and all unjust discrimination, requiring that all persons shall be charged and treated alike for services rendered under substantially similar circumstances and conditions. Every common carrier subject to the bill is required to file within sixty days after it becomes a law with the commission copies of all its tariffs and freights, including its classification and terminal charges, and to make them public so far as the commission may deem practicable. No advance on such published rates shall be made without ten days' public notice.

The "long and short haul" clause section 4 of the bill reads as follows:

That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of the like class and quantity of property subject to the provisions of this act for a shorter than a longer distance over the same line in the same direction and from the same original point of departure or to the same point of arrival, but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance, provided, however, that upon application to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act such common carrier may, in special cases, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passenger or property, and the commission may, from time to time, make general rules suspending such designated common carriers from the operation of this section of this act; and when such exceptions shall have been made and published to any shall, until changed by the commission or law, have force in the effect as though the same had been specified in this section. Any common carrier who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of extortion and shall be liable to the person or persons against whom any such excessive charge was made for all damages occasioned by such violation.

MAY 13.—The Senate took up the general pension bill which provides aid for all soldiers who, having served six months or more, have become disabled since their service from any cause not due to their own vicious conduct, and who are now dependent for support on their own manual labor, or on the contributions of others not legally liable for their support. Senator Blair said that the money involved would not exceed $2,000,000 a year, and that the bill would not add over 250,000 names on the pension rolls.

Senator Berry (Ark.) opposed the bill because he did not believe union soldiers favored it. He knew it was regarded as little less than treason for one who had been in the confederate army to vote against a bill of the character now under debate, but if senators, through fear of misconstruction, were not at liberty to vote against measures that they believed hurtful to the people of the country they were not free or independent legislators and were unworthy of confidence.

Senator Logan (Ill.) denied that there was the slightest disposition on the part of anybody to regard it treason for ex-confederates to oppose this bill. He was glad to know that none of the confederate soldiers were obliged to look to the public for support, but the fact that a disabled union soldier was to get a pension was not to be taken as any indication that anything wrong was going to be done. Our government would be unworthy the name of a republic if it permitted the men who fought and suffered for it and saved it for us all to be neglected in their helplessness.

Senator Vest obtained the floor, and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

MAY 14.—Mr. Frye, from the Com. on Commerce, reported favorably his bill "to limit the privileges of foreign vessels in the ports of the United States to the purposes accorded to vessels of the United States in foreign countries. Mr. Frye said he would, at the proper time, move this bill as an amendment to the shipping bill. It was placed on the calendar. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch national home for disabled volunteers in Northern New York or Western Vermont. A House bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river between Covington and Cincinnati.

MAY 17.—The Senate went into committee to-day on the general pension bill, the pending amendment being that heretofore offered by Senator Van Wyck, providing that no soldier under the act shall receive less than $8 a month. Senator Blair moved to amend the amendment by sustituting $4 for $8.

Senator Plumb said that at the proper time he would move the following amendment to the amendment of Mr. Van Wyck:

This rate, as applied to the least disability for which any soldier shall be pensioned under this act, shall furnish the basis upon which all pensions hereunder, or under any other law, shall be adjusted and paid hereafter, saving only pensions for what are known as specific disabilities.

Senator Logan moved an amendment

[Continued on 8th page.]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Everyday Work.

Great deeds are trumpeted, loud bells are rung,
And men turn round to see;
The high peaks echo to the pæans sung
O'er some great victory
And yet great deeds are few. The mightiest men
Find opportunities but now and then.

Shall one sit idle through long days of peace,
Waiting for walls to scale?
Or lie in port until some golden fleece
Lures him to face the gale?
There's work enough, why idly, then, delay?
His work counts most who labors every day.

A torrent sweeps down the mountain's brow
With foam and flash and roar,
And on its strength is spent, where is it now?
Its one short day is o'er.
But the clear stream that through the meadow flows
All the long summer on its mission goes.

Better the steady flow; the torrent's dash
Soon leaves its rent track dry.
The light we love is not the lightning flash
From out a midnight sky.
But the sweet sunshine, whose unfailing ray
From its calm throne of blue lights every day.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells;
The Book of Life the shining record tells.

—Critic.

A SHARP LESSON.

"Twenty pounds for a picture frame! My dear Dora, isn't that just a little extravagant?"

It was almost the first remonstrance that George Carson had ventured to utter to his wife, for the glow of their honeymoon had not yet faded from the matrimonial horizon. But he was beginning to think that his young wife's ideas were a little too high-toned for such a limited income as theirs was.

Mrs. Carson turned toward him with a sad, moonlight sort of a smile.

"My dear George," said she, "pray excuse me, but you are quite ignorant of the subject! That picture which dear Edith gave me for a wedding present is a real Meissonier. One of the great artist's earliest attempts, it is true, and perhaps lacking in the exquisite finish which characterizes his later productions, but still a Meissonier. And no common or tawdry piece of gilding can befit such a gem of art as this. It will light up our drawing-room as a jewel lights up some dusky ocean cave."

So the expensive frame was ordered, and the Meissonier was sent home, encased in its splendor.

Old Mrs. Carson shook her head when it was carried in.

"It may be a gem of art," said she. "I'm no judge of such things. But I'm sure that your business won't support Dora if she keeps on at this rate. Your grandfather's picture that was done by a traveling portrait painter when we were first married, for half-a-guinea, was put in a plain gilt frame that only came to fifteen shillings."

"Oh, grandma!" cried Mrs. Carson, despairingly, "can't you understand that the world has altered since you were a girl?"

"Oh, I know that well enough," said Grandma Carson, meditatively, polishing her spectacle glasses with the corner of her apron. "But I ain't altogether certain that it has altered for the better."

Grandma Carson, bless her kindly old heart, had many doubts and fears as to the way in which her grandson and his wife were beginning their career.

"Brussels carpets all over the house," said she. "Kidderminster was good enough in my day, with drugget on the stairs and oilcloth in the hall, so that you could scrub 'em up, once a week, and make sure you were clean. And Dora has got ebony cabinets to hold china and stuff, where I used to be satisfied with a wooden corner cupboard. And there are curtains strung up before every door, and fans tucked in every hole and corner, until I fairly ache to go and fold 'em all up and put 'em away. But this picture business outdoes everything. What! New currant-colored plush coverings for the furniture! Why, Dora, there ain't no earthly need for that."

"They must match the band of currant-colored plush in the picture-frame, don't you see?" impatiently retorted Dora. "Everything must be toned to the key of the Meissonier!"

Grandma said nothing. She only shook her head again, this time more vehemently than ever.

"I wish the Mezzoner never had come into the house," said she to herself. "I don't see as it's any different from any other picture."

Dora, however, thought differently. She "toned" the little drawing room satisfactorily to the key of the Meissonier, and then issued cards for "Wednesday evenings."

"Not regular parties, you know," she explained to her friends. "Just evenings. And—and music—and literary conversation, and all that sort of thing."

Her husband looked doubtful.

"My dear," said he, "all that sort of thing, as you call it, costs money. And I'm not sure that we can afford it."

"Oh, George, don't be ridiculous!" said Dora with a petulant shrug of the shoulders. "Afford! You are always thinking of money. A few slices of cake and a glass of wine or so—what can it signify? And as for my dress, I should have required a new silk this winter in any event."

Mr. Carson could say no more; but by-and-by, when the bills came in, thick as "autumn leaves that strew the brooks of Vallambrosa," his face assumed a worn and haggard expression—a troubled look that went to grandma's heart.

"George," she said, softly; "what is it? Don't be afraid of coming to granny, my boy! It was me that bound up your first cut finger."

"Heart wounds are not so easily healed, grandma," said the young man, half laughing, half sighing. "But I may as well be frank with you. That Meissonier is ruining me. I wish to goodness Miss Lawrence had kept it to herself."

Mrs. Carson had invited some artistic friends that evening to look at her picture. With these came a famous connoisseur, whose manners were as brusque as his judgment was excellent.

"*That* a Meissonier!" he cried abruptly. "Why it is the veriest daub that ever was framed!"

"A copy!" cried Mrs. Carson, growing pale.

"A copy," said the connoisseur; "and a very poor one! It isn't worth the room it takes up on your wall, my dear madam."

Dora cried herself to sleep that night. In the morning, when she came down, the Meissonnier had broken its cords, and lay prone on the mantel.

"Dear me, what a pity," said Grandma.

"It is the best thing that could have happened!" said Dora, bitterly.

That very afternoon sheriff's officers took possession of the house, and the family slept in dingy lodgings in a back street in Bloomsbury.

Dora went to her husband the next day.

"Ah, George," she said, "what should I ever have done without that darling old grandmother of yours? I may as well confess it all. I was just going to take a dose of laudanum and end all my shame and remorse at thus having ruined you, when she came in like a guardian angel, as she is. And, oh, she talked so beautifully to me—just exactly as if I were a little child who done wrong out of simple inadvertence. And she wants us to go out to her little cottage at Wimbledon, and live there. It's all furnished, she says, and—and" —with a little hysterical laugh—"there are no Meissoniers there!"

So the young couple went out to the old house on the edge of the common, and there they began the world anew.

"Dear grandma," said Dora one day, "how wrong an estimate I formed of your character when first you came to us!"

"You thought me a meddling old woman, eh?" said grandma, her keen blue eyes sparkling shrewdly through her glasses.

"But I don't think so now," said Dora. "I am so much happier here, and George hasn't got that troubled look in his face. And he is growing so sunburned and healthy."

"You are both of you contented, eh?" said grandma, knitting diligently away.

"Oh, yes; quite," said Dora, giving the old lady's withered hand a little squeeze.

"Well then," said old Mrs. Carson, "I will tell you a secret, there are two thousand pounds in the bank which I have been saving up for George to begin business again."

"Keep it there!" said George, promptly. "I am satisfied with being a clerk."

"And what does Dora say?" asked the old lady.

"Dora says the same," declared the young wife. "She is quite, quite satisfied."

Grandma Carson smiled. The lesson of adversity had not been in vain.

"The picture that I can see at sunset from this back window is lovelier than all the Meissoniers in the world," said Dora.

"I think so, too," said George; but in his secret heart he believed that the happy light in Dora's eyes was a fairer and sweeter picture still.

The Smart Boy.

There were two bright little girls off for a holiday with their Western uncle, a big, good-natured man with a diamond breast-pin, and his voluble son, a lad about the age of his little cousins, whom he constantly pestered by his rude and dominating behavior. The boy was a product which it is the despair of all Europe to produce, and our travellers had great delight in him as an epitome of American "smartness." He led all the conversation, had confident opinions about everything, easily put down his deferential papa, and pleased the other passengers by his self-sufficient know-it-all air. To a boy who had travelled in California and seen the Alps it was not to be expected that this humble mountain coal would afford much entertainment, and he did not attempt to conceal his contempt for it. When the stage reached the Rip Van Winkle House, half-way, the shy school-girls were for indulging a little sentiment over the old legend, but the boy, who concealed his ignorance of the Irving romance until his cousins had prattled the outlines of it, was not to be taken in by any such chaff, and though he was a little staggered by Rip's own cottage, and by the sight of the cave above it which is labelled as the very spot where the vagabond took his long nap, he attempted to bully the attendant and drink-mixer in the hut, and openly flaunted his incredulity until the bar-tender showed him a long bunch of Rip's hair, which hung like a scalp on the nail, and the rusty barrel and stock of the musket. The cabin is, indeed, full of old guns, pistols, locks of hair, buttons, cartridge-boxes, bullets, knives, and other undoubted relics of Rip and the Revolution. This cabin, with its facilities for slaking thirst on a hot day which Rip would have appreciated, over a hundred years old according to information to be obtained on the spot, is really of unknown antiquity, the old boards and timber of which it is constructed having been brought down from the mountain House some forty years ago.—*Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine for May.*

A Princely Fee.

Late in the afternoon we stopped at Cleveland, Tenn., for dinner, and there an incident happened the like of which I had never seen or heard. At the table where I sat were five persons, one of whom I guessed to be the drummer of some wholesale establishment. The spread did not suit him, and he demanded some cold meat of the black waiter. The waiter shot into the kitchen and reappeared, asserting there was none there.

"Oh, yes," interrupted the drummer, "there must be; hunt around; bring me a piece of cold chicken."

Out again went the darkey and returned with just what was wanted. The drummer was satisfied, and began slashing into the chicken with renewed appetite; then he paused, dropped his knife, ran his fingers in his vest pocket, looked around at the smiling darkey, and then, without changing his countenance, handed the latter a—match.

The smile on the darky's face vanished.

"You see what it is?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, when you get a cigar you will be able to light it."

Then he resumed his eating. It was positively the meanest return for a Christian-like act that I ever saw, but I had to laugh in spite of myself. It was such a burlesque on the habit of feeing hotel waiters.—*Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

CHARLES A. DANA.

Personal Characteristics of the Editor of the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Dana usually enters the *Sun* office at 11 a. m. He first ascertains the circulation of his newspaper that morning. He next opens his personal letters and glances at the proofsheets of articles left over. He makes many alterations and emendations. A few screeds are killed outright. After thoroughly sifting his proofs he scans the leading newspapers outside of New York, using the scissors freely. Most of the newspaper extracts in his journal are culled by his hand. At times he seems to draw inspiration from the perusal of his exchanges. Then he summons his stenographer and dictates many pithy editorial paragraphs. For years Mr. Dana has absolutely refused to exchange with other newspapers. He subscribes and pays for those he wants, and expects those who want the *Sun* to do the same.

Mr. Dana enjoys his work. He is ever in good humor and ever accessible. While dictating, however, he will not allow himself to be disturbed by even an office-boy. He thus preserves his train of thought unbroken. He is overwhelmed with visitors. It may be an ex-President one moment and a pugilist the next. Both are treated with uniform courtesy and consideration. Mr. Dana is a remarkable linguist, and his visitors are of all nationalities. He uses half a dozen different languages a day, and speaks them in each case like a native. And he continues the study of modern languages, his latest acquisition being the Icelandic tongue.

Mr. Dana lunches about 2 p. m. His favorite dish is crackers and milk; rarely does he take anything else for lunch. His main meal is his dinner. He employs a chef de cuisine that would do credit to ex-President Arthur, and he revels in the creations of his genius. On returning from lunch he frequently spends some time in the outer office indulging in badinage with his associates. He laughs heartily over a good story. On finding one in a country newspaper he passes it around and occasionally reads it aloud to those near him. He has no editorial councils. When necessary he tells each editor in clear, concise terms what he wants. Beyond this they have free scope. His decisions and suggestions are prompt and to the point. Rarely are they reversed. He frequently selects correspondents for special work and at times makes reportorial assignments. As the afternoon wears away he puts his desk in apple-pie order. He is scrupulously neat. "A place for everything and everything in its place" is his motto. In this respect he presents a marked contrast to his old colleague, Horace Greeley. About 4 o'clock Mr. Dana enjoys a quiet chat with his son Paul, throws his spring overcoat over his arm, slaps a silk hat on his head, and goes home.

A few words about his sanctum. It is plainly furnished and uncarpeted. The song of birds is not heard there. No flowers load the air with perfume. The furniture is a plain lounge, three chairs, and three tables. A revolving pedestal filled with books for quick reference stands on his desk. The walls are covered with pictures of dead friends. The most conspicuous ornament is a stuffed gray owl, perched on the revolving pedestal. It is the gift of Thomas C. Acton, who supplies a new owl whenever the old one begins to succumb to time. A veined marble mantel, yellow with age, is another feature of the sanctum. It is loaded with old bric-a-brac and other curios. A conspicuous picture is a photograph of Horace Greeley sitting at a desk, with his overcoat collar turned under, intently reading a copy of the *Tribune*. His old soft hat lies on the table in front of him. This strikingly realistic picture was stolen by a photographer while Greeley was in one of his abstracted moods. The cartoons of Mr. Dana make him appear much older than he is in reality. There are very few lines in his face, and he looks ten years younger than his age. Once out of the office, he throws off all of its cares and annoyances and goes in for genuine enjoyment. He keeps good horses and uses them. Much of his time is spent in the fresh sea-breeze of his Island of Dosores. All this preserves his health and his grasp of mind. With his intellect undimmed, he is the last of those grand old editors who place New York journalism on its present plane.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

MISSING LINKS.

At the drum tap 9,000,000 drilled soldiers would take arms in Europe.

Switzerland is about to regulate by law the amount of corset pressure the ladies may put upon themselves.

By a Japanese process, seaweed is made into paper so transparent that it may be substituted for window-glass.

A Holyoke papermill hand, seventy years old, who had always been regarded as poor, was found after his death to have had nearly $50,000.

"Kind Monsieur, give me a sou; two of my children are in Pasteur's Hospital suffering from mad dog bites." This is the latest begging formula in Paris.

Thirteen Southern capitalists have organized a company with $2,000,000 capital, and will build and operate eight iron furnaces near Birmingham, Ala.

Queen Margaret of Italy is a woman who never follows a fashion at the expense of beauty. She utterly refuses to wear the extravagantly high and towering headgear now in vogue.

The St. Louis morgue is free to all comers, and school children are in the habit of going into that horrible place to gaze upon the ghastly objects exposed to general view for identification.

In a test to ascertain the resistance to depression of American white oak it was found that the ultimate crushing stress on a stick twenty-five inches long and dimensions of 11.82x4.34 inches was 76.7 tons.

Notwithstanding her great agricultural resources, California imports onions and eggs from east of the Rocky Mountains. Indeed, the Australians ship onions to San Francisco and find a ready market for them.

A recent investigation shows that the existing navy of Great Britain has cost $210,000,000, and that its present value, after making allowances for ships that have become obsolete, does not exceed $60,000,000, showing a total loss of $150,000,000.

A new gold country is said to have been discovered by a shipwrecked French sailor in Patagonia, between the Straits of Magellan and the river Gallegos. The man had collected from the sands a little fortune when taken off the coast by a steamer.

The game of hazard, which is prohibited in every club in England, is having a great run at Berlin. One Prince is reported to have lost $125,000 in one evening, after having dropped $500,000 previously; and a Baron parted with $75,000 another evening.

Count de Lesseps is laughed at for being sanguine that he will live till 1889 and charter a steamer, take his whole family and, passing through the Panama canal, return to France by way of Suez. But the real difficulty by that time may be to find a steamer that will hold his whole family.

In Italy a living scorpion is dropped into a wide glass bottle which contains a few drops of olive oil of the finest quality. More oil is poured on instantly, until the bottle is filled and the scorpion dead. In its struggles to free itself it ejects all its poison into the oil, and this poisoned oil forms a sovereign remedy for the sting of a scorpion.

As an instance of the richness of the gold mines around Dahlonega, Ga., an old miner says that he was offered $25 for his working suit of clothes by a gentleman who wanted to burn the suit and pan the ashes for the gold contained in the suit. The offer was refused because he says that he can get more than that amount for them.

Cameron of Lochiel, the Scotch chieftain, writes to the London *Times*: "No one condemns the whole proceedings of Mr. Winans more than the proprietors in the Highlands, who, indeed, have good reason to lament the day when he arrived among them." Mr. Winans has the right to regard himself as the best-hated American on record in Great Britain.

The rays of the sun do not strike at the same angle upon the earth at all times and places. It has been ascertained that water is raised four and a half feet at the equator. This elevation corresponds to the increase of temperature. The pressure at the bottom also decreases. This is the source of the gulf stream, which exercises so important an influence upon the climate of the Eastern and Western continents.

John G. Whittier is taken to task for being behind the times in wishing for the schooner to which he recently wrote a sonnet:

"And, wheresoe'er her keel shall cut the brine,
Cod, hake, and mackerel quarrel for her line."

The poet is reminded that nowadays mackerel are taken in seines and not with a line; but otherwise the poet's lines are all right.

Newspaper men and others will be pleased to learn that though the London *Times* draws the line on snake stories it is great on egg stories. The following from a *Times* correspondent is its latest: "I think some of your scientific readers may be interested to know of an extraordinary egg laid by one of my pullets. It was of an enormous size, measuring nine and one-half inches its length, and weighing six ounces. It was cooked, and on opening was found to contain a yolk and white, as well as another egg of ordinary size with yolk, white and shell all perfect."

The Rothschild family is rich beyond knowledge. The family wealth, united, amounts into the thousands of millions of dollars, and it holds the financial credit of nations in its hands. In the last twelve years its members have loaned $450,000,000 to certain European governments, and when, in 1866, the Prussian Government demanded an indemnity of $25,000,000 from the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main—where the Rothschilds do a great deal of business—the house notified Bismarck that if the levy was forced every bank in Frankfort would be broken. Bismarck did not collect.

When ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor of Colorado was recently in New York the labor troubles were just beginning. It is said that Tabor aspires to be nominated by the Labor party for President in 1888. He was asked about it in a broker's office here one day, and an effort was made to draw him out on the labor question. He was reticent for awhile, but finally blurted out with great earnestness, "Gentlemen, arnica [anarchy] is coming in this country." One of the gentlemen who heard him spoke up quickly, "Well, arnica will be just the thing for the bruise of a strike." The subject was not discussed any further.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

In recent electric lighting experiments it has been attempted to give each lamp its own battery. Perfect success is reported, and portability has been gained by the use of a battery of great power and small size. The elements are a small packet of chloride of silver and two plates of zinc, which are placed in the cell with a weak solution of caustic potash, forming what is known as the Skrivanoff primary battery. After a time the chloride of silver is reduced to metallic silver, when it is easily restored by washing in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids. With each renewal a small battery will feed a glow lamp twelve hours.

A Washington letter to the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says: "I recently came across an anecdote of John C. Calhoun which will be as new to your readers perhaps as it was to me. It appears that a lady friend once importuned him to write an original poem in her album. Strange to say, he consented. After many attempts to fashion his thought fancifully he wrote the word 'Whereas,' but to save his life could go no further. Having selected the most unpoetical word in the language to start with the muse fled from him in horror and affright, leaving the stern logician completely baffled. Despairing of the performance of his promise he wrote to the lady frankly admitting his plight. She asked that the album be returned just as it stood."

A correspondent writes as follows to a local paper regarding a new town in Tulare County: "Alila is beginning to improve; lumber is on the ground for a saloon, and a petition is in circulation for a Good Templars' lodge."—*San Francisco Alta.*

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Ice Cream and Lemon Sherbet
In Bricks and Molds.
The superiority of Thompson's ices is well established, and he has every facility for conducting the business properly. At his establishment
Soda Water & Lemonade
are dispensed and an
Ice Cream Parlor is Attached.
Order by telephone.
42 East Main Street.

Hurrah Smokers!
If you want a good Cigar call for
Phil. Blumenschein's
Brands of Cigars.
They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.
Store room and factory two doors east of Union Hotel,
WEST MAIN STREET,
MASSILLON, OHIO.

Globe Bakery,
West Main Street,
A. J. RICHEIMER, PROP'R.
The Best of Bread, Fresh Baked Every Day.
Elegant Ice Cream Parlors.
Everything the best. A trial Always Satisfies.
Fresh Bread on sale at Fred Albrecht's Grocery, and delivered to all parts of the city.

MANHOOD
How Lost, How Restored!
Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and Fits, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance etc.
The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y., P. O. Box 450,
May 21, 1885, 1 yr.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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A Story of War Days.

Congressman Stone, of Kentucky, who walks about the house and up and down the avenues on crutches—having lost a leg in the confederate service—is expecting his wife to arrive shortly from her Kentucky home. The story of Stone's marriage is a strange and interesting one, and proves again that there are as interesting incidents in real life as are told in story-books. Stone was a confederate soldier, and at a battle at Cynthiana, Ky., was badly wounded. As he fell his hat went one way and his musket another, and he found himself unable to move to regain either. It was a scorching summer day, and he was obliged to lie on that hot hillside exposed to the intense heat of the blazing sun, unable even to protect his face, except by throwing his arm across his eyes. His life blood was rapidly running away, and he became weaker and weaker, and soon was unable to speak or move. The blazing sun which fell on his head and face was adding untold suffering in his feeble condition. After the fight he was left with the dead and dying, for it was supposed he could not live more than a few minutes or hours. After the troops had withdrawn some of the people living in the vicinity of the battlefield passed over it, relieving the necessities of the wounded as far as possible. As they passed near where Stone lay suffering in the hot sun, unable to speak, a young lady in the party noticed him and the sufferings the sun must produce if he were still conscious. Telling her companions she believed he was still alive, she procured the ramrods from four muskets lying near by, and, sticking them in the ground by his head, fastened over the top a scarf from her shoulders, to break the rays of the sun. When the wounded were gathered from the field it was found that Stone was still living, and he was sent to the hospital. There was a long struggle between life and death, but he finally rallied and slowly regained strength, after the amputation of his right leg. The residents of the town and vicinity did all they could for the sufferers in the hospital, sending them food and delicacies and often visiting them. One day after he had gained sufficient strength to speak and notice those who visited the hospital, he saw among the visitors the young lady who had probably saved his life by her kindness when he lay helpless and speechless on the battlefield. When opportunity offered he spoke to her of the occurrence and thanked her for her kindness. The acquaintance thus begun ripened into love, and she is now his wife.—*Washington Letter.*

The Government of Servants.

Why should the government of servants be deemed of too little importance to merit the attention of those who must submit, either to most indifferent service, or to the dictation of a class, disposed to be tyrannical and unreasonable. Where is the strength of this authority except in the willingness of the higher class to continue in subjection? and *fear* is the foundation of this willingness. They fear that the work of the servant will fall upon them, and, knowing their own weakness and ignorance, they prefer a life of uneasiness and mental captivity, to the physical exertion incident to the dismissal of a competent but overbearing servant. By organization, by united action this trouble will be in a great measure removed. If servants find that there is a united determination on woman's part to adjust the difficult es growing out of their reversed positions and that woman can resist the unlawful claims of her domestics, they will begin to weigh the advantages of complying with all right demands. An arrest will be made of their attention, and it will begin to appear that mutual concessions will secure mutual benefits.

It may be urged that many circumstances arise in a home, which make endurance a necessity. Sickness or trouble may be the occasions upon which advantage is taken, and these occurrences will operate against an enforcement of just demands. But, again, by organization this evil may be modified The character of a servant taking undue advantage in such cases, will be known to the organization, and she will be refused employment by the members. Some might object that this would deteriorate the organization, and it would become an institution for the recital of idle complaints and petty annoyances of discontented housewives. But this need not be; these are grave issues, enough to interest intelligent women and the securing of obedience is one of the gravest. Let those who succeed enlighten those who fail, remembering that justice should be the foundation of every attempt at control. All human beings will resist encroachments upon their reasonable rights and privileges, and though they submit for a time, it will be with the sullen submission of the discontented, and can result in no permanent good.—*Mrs. E. J. Gurley, in Good Housekeeping.*

How to Design a Monogram.

Scarcely anything seems so easy as to design a monogram, yet we see very few successful ones, the most of them being a mass of mixed up letters and ornaments of which we can find neither the beginning nor the end. There is a law regulating the designing of everything, and it is this law which the true designer keeps in mind and applies to his work; the effects of obedience to this law, and its violation, are seen as clearly in the design for a monogram as in the design for a cathedral.

First, there should be harmony of composition, that is, the letters should so emphasize, subdue, or control each other that the composition should impress us as compact, appropriate, and, being so, beautiful.

Second, there should be no unnecessary ornamentation; there should be a quiet and peace about the design which will always please the truly artistic. Looking at some designs, we get the impression that ornament was so plentiful that the designer saw no other means of consumption than that of burying his designs in it, for we see that there is a mass of curves, angles, shades, and leaves, but nothing else.

Third, simplicity of lettering is an important requisite, as there should be no possibility of mistaking an E for a G or C, and the boundaries or outlines of the letters should be well defined.

Fourth, the order of sequence of the letters should be carefully attended to The common idea is that a certain number of letters are given with which to make a pleasing design, and so far, that impression is right; but there is something beyond this. There is the art of so placing the letters that one can distinguish at a glance the first, the central, and the last letter. Now, the rule to be observed to secure this result is as follows: The last letter of the monogram must be the principal feature, and must be the largest, the boldest, and the heaviest letter; then the first letter must be the next in size, but the lightest in outline and color; then the central letter must be the smallest, and of an intermediate tint. If the monogram is of four letters, the two intermediate must be of the same size, and the second letter lighter in outline and color than the third.—*Art Amateur.*

How To Get a Pearly Skin.

I see a lot of people on the street who are out of kilter internally, says a writer in the Boston *Globe*. What they need is artificial aid. They are too lazy to walk, but treatment, especially for the skin, is necessary, and though it may seem severe, this is highly recommended: A tablespoonful of sulphur taken every other morning for a week, then omitted for three mornings, and then taken again, will clear the complexion, but will probably make the black specks that bother women so much more numerous for a week or two. A mixture of powdered brimstone in diluted glycerine, rubbed on at night in connection with the other treatment will soon cause them to disappear. Wash this off carefully in the morning with soap and water in which there is a little ammonia. This is not commended for women who are slenderly built, nervous in temperament, and apparantly bloodless, but for those who suffer because of the oiliness of their skin it has the commendation of an eminent physician.

After a bath, the woman who wishes to make her skin healthy and develop her body will have her maid rub her gently with either almond or olive oil under the knees, about the throat and neck, and from there to her waist, adapting the movement of the hands to the shape, so that no hurt is possible. The Hindoo women thoroughly understand the art of rubbing, and are in consequence the most perfectly made women in the world, lithe, firm of flesh, and with skins as smooth as satin. All of the wonderful prescriptions warranted to develop the body invariably give a positive command about the rubbing, insisting that the development can not be accomplished unless the friction is as regularly applied as the wash. Then, if success is attained, the wash receives all the approbation, whereas the credit is due to the rubbing. Almond or olive oil is only used to make the skin pliable and to open the pores, for it is to the deftness of the rubber that the perfectly formed woman in Oriental lands knows she is indebted.

Royal Style in Australia.

There is what they call in England and the English colonies the royal blue button. You get one when you are received by the queen, or, if it is in Australia, where I got mine, by the governor-general, who represents her. It is an ordinary-looking button, having on its exposed surface a ground-work of drab, upon which a yellowish rosette with a blue center is worked. A metal shank, with a small metal disk painted black, completes the article. In the manufacturing they must cost about 40 cents a gross. One of these is given to each person who has audience with the governor, and it is worn in the lapel of the coat as a badge of the royal favor. The governor-general is a great man in the colonies, and there is more red tape about him than can be found at Windsor Castle. When he condescends to go to the theater, his visit costs the local manager about $200 for carpets and decorations, and then he takes such a retinue with him, all of which get in for nothing, that there is little room for the rest of the public. A funny thing concerning his visit is that as soon as he enters the door the performance must stop, the band or orchestra strikes up "God Save the Queen," and everybody in the house raises to his or her feet and turns to the royal box, remaining standing until the governor sits down. I saw a performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" once, in Adelaide. The governor came in just as Eliza was crossing the ice, and there she had to stand in mid-stream on the tossing floes until "God Save the Queen" came to an end and the governor took his seat, when Eliza resumed her journey over the dancing ice-cakes.—*Letter in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

An Accommodating Judge.

There is in Idaho Territory a judge who is well known as "Alec Smith." A woman brought suit in his court for divorce, and had the discernment to select a particular friend of her own, who stood well with the judge, as her attorney. One morning the judge called up the case, and addressing himself to the attorney for the complainant, said. "Mr. H., I don't think people ought to be compelled to live together where they don't want to, and I will decree a divorce in this case." Mr. H. bowed blandly. Thereupon the judge, turning to another attorney, whom he took to be the counsel for the defendant said: "Mr. M., I suppose you have no objection to the decree?" Mr. M. nodded assent. But the attorney for the defendant was another Mr. M., not then in court. Presently he came in, and, finding that his client had been divorced without a hearing, began to remonstrate. Alec listened a moment, then interrupted, saying: "Mr. M., it is too late. The court has pronounced the decree of divorce, and the parties are no longer man and wife. But if you want to argue the case right bad, the court can marry them over again and give you a crack at it."—*Texas Siftings.*

"Gynephobia" is a new word, which signifies "the condition of men who have a constitutional horror of the fair sex." One of the times when a young man is seized with gynephobia is when he enters a church fair and sees half a dozen members of the fair sex leaning down upon him to solicit subscriptions for a sewing-machine or a melodeon for the pastor's wife. *Norristown Herald.*

Only Half Alive!

There are hosts of men and woman, who, to coin a phrase, are only half alive. That is to say, they have seldom if ever any appetite, are nervous, weak, fidgety and troubled by numberless small pains and aches. In the presence of vigorous, exuberant vitality they seem mere pigmies. Such persons are usually fond of dosing themselves, swallowing in the course of a year enough drugs to stock an apothecary's shop of moderate dimensions. This, of course, defeats in-tead of furthering the end in view, viz., the recovery of health and vigor. Were they to seek it from an unfailing source of vitality, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, how different would be their case. Then vigor would return to their debilitated frames, the glow of health to their wan cheeks, their trembling, uncertain gait would grow firm and elastic, appetite, that grandest of all sauces, would give relish for the daily food, were it ever so coarse, and refreshing sleep would crown the tasks of the day. 46-4

A 6-year-old child, being asked, "What is a rope?" replied, "a fat string."

Chionanthus Compound.

Is certainly the most effective remedy for the Liver, Kidneys and Blood which has ever come before the people. It is growing into favor rapidly, as we expected it would. One person using it tells neighbors of its prompt curative action. It therefore requires less advertising than any remedy in the market. It cures all conditions dependent upon a disordered state of the Liver, Kidneys, or Blood. Such a Jaundice, Torpid and inactive Liver derangements of the Kidneys Eruptions on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Boils, Scald-Head of children, Excoriations of infants, etc. The medicine is pleasant to take, and contains the best Liver and Blood purifying properties known. A physician who has prescribed it many years, says he never had any medicine which gave such satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

"What kind of a dog is that, my little man?" "He's a part tarrier." And what is the other part?" "Oh, just dog!"

A Great Discovery.

Mr. William Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for twenty-five years, and thi spring more seriously than ever before She has used many remedies without relief and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good hea th for thirty years." Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. Large size $1. 6

Things one would rather have left unsaid: He—what a pretty fan!" She—"Yes; I had it given to me when I first came out!" He—"Really! It has worn well!"

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give en, tire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. T. Baltzly. 3

Suitor—"Sir, you are undoubtedly aware of the object of my visit?" Father—"I believe you desire to make my daughter happy. Do you really mean this?" Suitor—"Unquestionably." Father—"Well, don't marry her then."

You Who Lead Sedentary Lives

will find great relief from costipation, headache and nervousness, by taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is a simple, harmless, vegetable compound, sure to relieve you, and can do no injury. Persons of sedentary habits often suffer with kidney affections. If they would maintain the strength of the digestive organs and improve the quality of the blood by taking the Regulator it would restore the kidneys to health and vigor.

Ichthyological professor—"Mr. Smart, which fish is the most intellectual?" Mr. Smart—"I should say, sir, the sculpin, because it is nearly all head." Professor—"But you seem to forget, Mr. Smart, that its head is nearly all mouth."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The greatest medical wonder of the world Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. Mar23,83,1y

Country Aunt—"It must be terrible hard work dancing at a full-dress ball." City Niece (dressed for the ball)—"It is very fatiguing." C. A.—"I thought so, seeing as you're almost stripped to the waist for it."—*Boston Courier.*

A Card

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D. New York City. oct30-1y

It is proposed to change the street-nomenclature of Washington, substituting for the letters of the alphabet which now mark many streets the names of historical personages—Adams, Benton, Clay, Van Buren and others.

—J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price, 75 cents and $1.25. Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnum Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents. 45tf

The practice of cheap publishing is about to reach its lowest—or highest—level in the issue of a series of new original novels by well-known writers, printed in demy 8vo on fair paper with striking covers, at a penny apiece.

ROYER'S GERMAN SPECIFIC cures Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Cramp in the Stomach and Bowels. For old or young, pleasant to take. Price 25c. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

NERVE-LIFE AND VIGOR restored in men and women by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

DR. FREELAND, of the M.E. Church, says that two bottles of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine cured his wife of Nervous Debility and Sleeplessness. Sold by druggists.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who lack vigor and vitality can be cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

JAMES SULLIVAN of Salem, Oregon, says he was cured of the Asthma by Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Sold by druggists.

THE WIFE, MOTHER AND MAID who suffer from Female Weakness, will find Gilmore's Aromatic Wine a positive Cure. Sold by druggists.

ANSON HOUGH, of Blackberry, Ill., says he owes his life to Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Try it. Sold by druggists.

MR. A. HIGGINS, of Wyoming, N. Y., says he had the Piles for nearly 40 years, and was cured by using Gilmore's Pile Specific. Sold by druggists.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER from Ague and Malaria when Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will cure you? Sold by druggists.

GILMORE'S NEURALGIA CURE is a positive cure for Neuralgia in the face, side and stomach. Sold by druggists.

JOHN H. YATES, of Batavia, N. Y., says:

"I cheerfully commend
Your AROMATIC WINE;
It did new life and vigor send
Through this weak frame of mine.
It did for all my stomach ills
More than the doctor and his pills.
Sold by druggists. 45-1yeow

"Hello! Charley, what are you doing now?" "Nothing; you see we had a fire down at the store." "You did?" "Yes, I was fired."

Don't Look Like a Wreck.

"When a man is going down hill everybody is ready to give him a kick." Yes, that is so. It is sad, but natural. Why, many a man and woman, seeking employment, would have got it if their hair had not been so thin and gray. One bottle of Parker's Hair Balsam is then the best investment. It stops falling hair, promotes new growth, and restores color. Clean, highly perfumed, not a dye. A great improvement over any similar preparation, and sold at the low price of 50. 46-t4

Itch of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by J. M. Schuckers, Druggist, Massillon. 37-4m

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Tains.

In effect November 29, 1885, until further notice

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Ex.	Acc'm.	
Lorain	7 00 AM	4 20 PM		4 00 AM
Sheffield	7 10*	4 30*		4 10
Elyria	7 20*	4 40		4 30
Patterson	7 28	4 48*		4 45
Grafton	7 40	5 00		5 10
Cleveland	6 45	4 10		3 30 AM
Grafton lv	7 50	5 15		5 10
Belden	7 58	5 23		6 00
Eharte	8 07	5 32		6 15
York	8 15	5 40		6 30
Medina	8 25	5 48		7 10
Chippewa Lake	8 36	5 59*		7 35
Seville	8 46	6 07		8 03
Sterling	8 55	6 14		8 30
Easton	9 10	6 29		9 10
Silver Creek	9 21			
Warwick	9 30	6 40		9 40
Canal Fulton	9 40	6 48		10 00
Pauls	9 55	6 58*		10 20
Massillon	10 08	7 10	6 00 AM	11 10
Navarre	10 15	7 25	6 15	11 35
Justus	10 22	7 30	6 22	11 50
Barrs Mills	10 33	7 37	6 32	12 10 PM
Strasburgh	10 45	7 49	6 45	12 35
Canal Dover	10 5[illegible]	8 02	7 00	1 05
New Philadel		8 10	7 09	1 30
Goshen	11 05*	8 15	7 15*	1 45
Tuscarawas	11 15	8 20*	7 20*	1 55
Urichville ar	11 40	8 30*		
" lv	11 47*		7 30	2 15
Newport	11 59*		7 40*	3 00
Stillwater	12 09 PM		7 50	3 20
Tippecanoe	12 24		8 00	3 45
Freeport	12 37		8 20	6 00
Butler			8 30	5 30
Clevenger	12 50		8 37*	5 45
Holloway	1 01		8 40	6 00
Flushing	1 12*		8 52	6 20
Lafferty	1 18		9 02	6 40
Bruce	1 27		9 09	6 55
Fairpoint	1 37		9 17	7 15
Maynard	1 43		9 27	7 35
Kidds	1 48		9 33	7 45
Barton	1 57		9 39	8 00
Pasco	2 10		9 48	8 15
Bridgeport			10 05	8 45

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

Le. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Cl Ex	Accom.	Accom.
Bridgeport		11 30am	3 15pm	4 00
Pasco		11 42*	3 30	4 25
Barton		11 50	3 40	4 45
Kidds		11 54	*3 14	4 50
Maynard		12 00	3 50	5 05
Fairpoint		12 10pm	4 01	5 25
Bruce		12 20	4 11	5 40
Lafferty		12 28	4 19	5 55
Flushing		12 38	4 30	6 15
Holloway		12 50	4 40	6 35
Clevenger			*4 48	6 40
Butler		1 00	4 50	6 55
Freeport		1 10	5 00	7 10
Tippecanoe		1 28	5 15	8 00
Stillwater		1 36	5 25	8 20
Newport		*1 46	*5 35	8 35
ar Uhrichsv	5 00am	1 55	5 43	9 00
le "	*5 40	*2 15	5 43	9 00am
Tuscaraw's	*5 48	2 23	*5 51	9 15
Goshen	5 53		*5[illegible]57	9 25
New Phila	6 00	2 37	6 05	9 50
C Dover	6 09	2 46	6 14	10 45
Strasburg	6 21	2 58	6 27	11 30
Barr's Mills	6 32	3 09	6 40	12 10pm
Justus	6 40	3 17	6 48	12 25
Navarre	*6 45	*3 22	6 55	12 40pm
Massillon	7 00	3 37	7 10	1 00
Pauls	*7 12	3 50		1 50
C Fulton	7 21	3 58		2 10
Warwick	7 30	4 06		2 30
Easton	7 42	4 17		3 00
Sterling	7 55	4 32		3 35
Seville	8 03	4 40		3 55
Chippewa L	*8 14	*4 50		4 15
Medina	8 25	5 00		5 48
York	8 32	5 07		6 00
Eharte	8 40	5 15		6 15
Belden	8 47	5 23		6 30
ar Grafton	8 55	5 30		7 00
Cleveland	10 00am	6 35		10 30am
le Grafton	9 05	5 40		7 05pm
Patterson	*9 15	5 49		7 15
Elyria	9 25	*6 02		7 45
Sheffield	*9 32	6 10		8 05
Lorain	9 40	*6 20pm		8 25pm
Grafton	9 05	*5 40		pm

All trains daily (Sundays excepted).

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with A. & G. W. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C. Mt. V. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with M. & C. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Cosborton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA.

In effect January 18, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	7 45	12 30	5 00	.....
Fremont	9 07	1 47	6 18	.....
Clyde	9 23	2 03	6 33	.....
Bellevue	9 38	2 18	6 47	.....
Monroeville	9 57	2 32	7 03	1 35
Norwalk Ar	10 13	3 00	7 20	1 50
" Lv	10 13	3 00	7 20	1 50
Clarksfield	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brighton	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	11 03	3 52	9 00	2 32
Lodi				
Creston Ar	11 52	4 40	10 45	3 15
" Lv	P. M.	.....	.....	.....
Orrville Ar	12 30	5 10	11 45	*3 45
" Lv	12 40	5 10	6 AM	6 00
Massillon	1 20	5 50	6 40	6 40
Navarre	1 35	6 05	6 55	6 55
Valley Junction	2 10	6 50	7 30	7 30
New Cumberland	2 25	7 05	7 50	7 50
Sherrodsville	2 40	7 20	8 30	8 30
Leesville	2 53	7 38	8 55	8 55
Bowerstown	3 05	7 45	9 10	9 10
Valley Junction Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canal Dover	2 38	.....	8 00	8 00
Newcomertown	3 27	.....	8 47	8 47
Cambridge	4 30	.....	9 45	9 45
Marietta Ar	7 20	.....	12 50	12 50

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	6 20	2 30	.....	.....
Cambridge	8 54	5 20	.....	.....
Newcomerstown	9 48	6 20	.....	.....
Canal Dover	10 28	6 55	.....	.....
Valley Junction Ar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bowerstown	9 15	4 00	6 20	.....
Leesville	9 58	4 20	6 32	.....
Sherrodsville Lv	10 15	5 00	6 45	.....
New Cumberland	10 35	5 35	7 00	.....
Valley Junction Lv	11 15	7 45	7 25	.....
Massillon Ar	P. M.	8 35	8 12	.....
" Lv	12 30	8 35	8 12	.....
Orrville Lv	1 25	* 10 15	8 50	.....
Creston Ar	1 57	10 45	9 22	.....
" Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	2 45	11 28	10 10	*
Brighton	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarksfield	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk	3 35	12 10	11 25	7 25
"		A. M.		
Monroeville	3 47	*12 25	11 37	7 37
Bellevue	4 04	.....	11 55	7 53
Clyde	4 18	.....	12 10	8 08
Fremont	4 35	.....	12 30	8 25
Oak Harbor	4 58	.....	12 55	8 48
	P. M.	.....	P. M.	
Toledo Ar	5 55	.....	1 55	9 45

No. 29.	No. 27.	Norwalk & Huron.	No. 26.	No. 28.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6 00	11 4	Ar.....Huron.....Lv	6 25	2 15
5 47	11 25	... Fries' Landing.....	6 38	2 28
5 35	11 10	.....Milan.....	6 52	2 45
5 15	10 45	Lv.....Norwalk.....Ar	7 15	3 10

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown,
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M HALL, Gen. Passenger Agt.
M. D WOODFORD, Gen Manager.

TAKE THE

MT. VERNON & PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all points South and Southwest.

The only line running the **celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.**

Passengers holding first class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:55 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio Indiana and Illinois can offer such superio facilities or kingly comfort to its patrons Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time—In effect January 3, 1886.

GOING NORTH.				GOING SOUTH.		
No. 1.	No. 27.	No. 3.		No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 4
Local Express	Night Express.	Fast Mail.	STATIONS.	Fast Mail.	Night Express.	Local Express.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar U. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1 00	7 00	5 15	...Cleveland...	9 10	8 00	2 10
12 46	6 46	5 01	" Euclid ave	9 24	8 14	2 25
12 32	6 30	4 45	" Newburg	9 39	8 29	2 41
11 47	5 58	4 13	.....Hudson.....	10 10	9 00	3 20
11 30	5 43	3 58	Cuyahoga Falls	10 27	9 17	3 38
11 17	5 30	2 45	.....Akron.....	10 45	9 30	3 55
10 37	4 49	3 06	.....Warwick.....	11 14	10 03	4 28
10 16	4 25	2 48	.....Orrville.....	11 38	10 27	4 51
9 22	3 15	2 05	...Millersburg...	12 21	11 20	5 44
8 04	1 45	1 06	.....Gambier.....	1 23	12 39	7 01
7 53	1 33	12 54	....Mt. Vernon...	1 55	12 52	7 26
7 22	12 55	12 27	...Centerburg...	2 22	1 21	7 54
7 00	12 30	.....	.....Sunbury.....	2 41	1 45	8 15
6 40	12 08	11 53	...Westerville...	3 00	2 07	8 35
6 15	11 40	11 30	lv Columbus ar	3 25	2 35	9 00
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	p. m.
.....	11 30	11 10	ar Columbus lv	3 50	2 55	.....
.....	9 55	9 33	.....Xenia.....	5 45	4 55	.....
.....	8 34	8 14	.....Loveland.....	7 08	6 16	.....
.....	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	7 55	7 10	.....
.....	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	.....
.....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	3 55	5 40	.....
.....	9 42	9 40	.....Urbana.....	5 16	7 01	.....
.....	8 46	8 41	.....Piqua.....	6 02	7 46	.....
.....	7 17	7 00	....Richmond.....	8 00	9 40	.....
.....	4 35	4 10	...Indianapolis...	10 20	11 45	.....
.....	2 05	1 25	...Terre Haute...	1 17	2 13	.....
.....	11 42	11 05	....Effingham....	3 49	4 15	.....
.....	10 40	9 53	...Vandalia.....	4 48	5 08	.....
.....	8 00	7 00	lv St. Louis ar	7 00	7 30	.....
.....	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Orrville and Columbus accommodations, leave Orrville at 4:30 a. m. and at Cincinnati at 2:15 p. m.

Trains 7 and 8 leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m. arriving at Orrville at 8:45 p. m., connecting with P., F. W. & C. No. 4, for all points east.

For further information, address

E. C. JANES,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect March, 1885.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING WEST

		Depart.
No. 1,	Fast Line,	† 3 52 a. m
9,	Chicago Express,	†10 24 "
7,	Ft. Wayne Mail,	† 1 55 p. m.
3,	Mail Express,	* 5 18 "
	Local Accomodation	†7 26 a. m.

GOING EAST

		Depart.
No. 8,	Day Express,	‡ 2 49 a. m
6,	Mail Express,	*1 12 p. m.
4,	Fast Line,	*12 P. M.
10,	Eastern Express,	† 9 07 a. m.
	Local Accommodation	†6 25 a. m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
JAMES McCREA,
Manager
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Groceries.

Albright & Co's

CASH STORE.

Largest and Handsomest, Most Complete and best kept stock of general

Groceries,

Provisions,

—AND—

Queensware

IN THE CITY.

Attentive Salesmen

Always ready to supply your wants.

PRICES CANNOT BE BEATEN.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING

All we ask is a trial.

Fruits, Oysters,

Etc.,

in their season. Call and see us.

ALBRIGHT & CO'S.

25, EAST MAIN STREET.

Massillon, O.

A. KELLER'S

WEST SIDE

LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLES.

Cheapest and Best Turnouts in the City.

Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters. Fine Buggies, Easy Riding. Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.

A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES.

CALL AND SEE ME.

Jewelry and Watches.

New Goods Just Arrived.

Everybody should call at

COLEMAN'S

Jewelry Store

No. 5 Erie Street,

and see his splendid stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you, for all goods are marked down to the

Lowest Possible Prices.

No use going away for goods when you can buy here as cheaply as in any city in the Union.

Jos. Coleman.

WM. M'CLYMONDS G. ALBRIGHPT

German Deposit Bank,

PARK HOTEL BLOCK,

MASSILLON, O.,

Dealers in Promissory Notes, Manufacturers Scrip and Exchange.

Collections made in all the towns and cities of the United States.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Massillon Independent.

H. C. BROWN, - ADMINISTRATOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year $1.50
Six Months 1.00
Three Months ..... .50

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1886.

THIS city should be redistricted into at least five wards.

MAJOR MCKINLEY, who has been in New York for some time trying to throw off malaria, is again at his post in the House.

UPON invitation, the Denber people will visit Orrville this week with a view of locating there. Massillon alone, of all other towns about here, has failed to exhibit any interest in the matter.

THE editor of the Salem *Republican* dared to justly criticise a slugging match held in that place and in consequence, one of the toughs of the town was hired to assault him, which he bravely did from the rear. There is an establishment in Columbus built especially for such fellows who interfere with respectable citizens who properly question their disreputable practices.

THE *Commercial Gazette* tells how those discerning statesmen who ran away from school, keep up the dignity of their party under the heading "The lambs still at large."

"Ohio's renegade representatives are still sojourning on the Kentucky shore. They have, up to the present, not been able to draw inspiration enough from the Covington beer gardens to find out what they want or what they are going to do. The Senators last evening were the guests of the Liederkranz Society at the Central Garden variety show.

IT makes a great deal of difference whether a man is a Republican or Democratic presiding officer. A motion was made to bounce Entrekin as Speaker of the Ohio House owing to his absence for one week, but the Republicans prevented it. In the senate O'Neill, the President pro tem., was absent and the Republicans declared the position vacant.—*Plain Dealer.*

It also makes a great deal of difference whether a man is absent from his place of duty for good reasons or whether he shirks and runs away.

THE *Volks Zeitung* gives an exhibition of its powers of comprehension by saying in reference to the Massillon waterworks:

"The Massillon waterworks have been sold to a New York company which will at once make important changes and improvements. We only hope that these changes will not be too severe on the pockets of Massillonians."

Just how the transfer of a piece of private property is going to affect the pockets of the public is known best to the *Volks Zeitung.*

IT is pleasant to notice that in our rush after things of the earth, earthy, matters of a higher order have not been entirely neglected, and that we stand, intellectually speaking, very well. Last Tuesday night an interested audience listened to a lecture in the French language, which was fully as large as could be gathered together in the city of Cleveland. If mention were made of all the classes and clubs which during the winter have been studying mechanics, art, literature and languages, they would form a very respectable list.

EVERYBODY, except the Gas Company, hopes to see Massillon illuminated with the electric light. Everything is moving along quietly and in order. This is as it should be. Wooster has fifty-three lamps for which she yearly pays $70 each. As we will have sixty and probably more the price to us should be at least as low. But it must be remembered that the cheapest light is not always the best. We have had one system of lighting in Stark county before, and we do not want that kind again. Let any company which expects to bid, put a reasonable price upon their wares, and make no undue effort to secure favor, for much as the electric light is desired, no nonsense will be tolerated.

THOSE brave Senators who ran away from Columbus, are catching it hot and heavy on every side. The New York *World*, Democratic, says:

"The Democratic Senators have acted foolishly, and their performance will reflect upon the party next election."

The Chattanooga *Times*, also Democratic, speaks thus:

"The least we can say of the Democratic absenteeism from the Ohio Senate is that it is a mistaken course so far as the party in Ohio or elsewhere is to be affected. Running away is seldom defensible. When men employed to transact public business abandon their trust, leaving the work unfinished, and the expense of their salaries still running against the treasury, the people will take no frivolous excuses for such a course."

OUR own Mr. Cole again took a hand in the oratorial arena at Columbus the other day, having been comparatively silent since he gave utterance to the classic gem, "Revolution always returns to haunt the revolutor." The following special to a Cincinnati paper describes the event:

"There was a lively little debate in the House this afternoon over Poorman's bill providing for the registration of voters in Cleveland and Cincinnati. Mr. Williams, of Coshocton, (Dem.), favored the bill, and Cole, (Dem.), spoke against it. The latter endeavored to be very severe. Mr. Graydon, of Hamilton, urged the passage of the bill, as did also Mr. Cameron, of Union. Colonel Poorman spoke again in favor of the bill, and, in reply to Mr. Cole, he said that that gentleman seemed to oppose any measure looking to the purification of the ballot. "The winds that come down from the gentleman's county," said Colonel Poorman, "and whistle through the corridors of the Capitol, whisper a story of a strange conversion of a majority of eleven votes against a certain candidate to forty-seven in his favor, in the space of a single night." The discussion took a pretty wide range, and dug up the subject of Hamilton county election frauds, on which the Republicans roasted the Democrats to such an extent that a Democratic member moved the previous question in order to put a stop to it. The bill passed—yeas 60, nays 27. Four Democrats voted for the bill.

THE very important and interesting proposition of the new Massillon Water Company will be found in another column almost in its entirety. This is a matter of no small moment, and should have the careful consideration of every one. The INDEPENDENT is inclined to think very favorably of it as it gives us, practically, the same facilities as we would have, should the city conclude to build, at *an annual rental of* $500 *less than the estimated interest on the bonds.*

It was calculated that this would be $7,500, and the proposal of the company is to furnish the same service for $7,000 or $3,000 less than in its offer of a few months ago, and at the same time relieved us of the responsibility of a debt of $150,000. As to its superiority over the present contract there is no question. We will be provided with three times as many miles of pipe, and a pressure incomparably better, for little more than double what we are now paying, and all hydrants are furnished, whereas the city now supplies its own. The town of New Philadelphia is now considering a proposition from W. S. Kuhn to build a system covering seven and a quarter miles, and almost of the same power, for a fifteen year lease, at $3,000 annually, not more, and probably less, than eighty-five hydrants to be located on the mains. The system is in almost every particular one half the size of the works designed to be built here, and the rental is not quite half as much, although the town lies in a basin, and the river water which will be used is close by. Here two high hills necessitate a high pressure, and the water supply is five miles distant. A careful comparison with other contracts and propositions leads one to believe that the Massillon Water Company has made a proper offer, which, with a few modifications and some stipulation as to the charges to private consumers, will meet with the commendation of all thinking citizens.

The Trades and Labor Assembly Condemn the Chicago Lawlessness.

At the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Massillon, held May 12, Messrs. Joseph H. Grapevine and Joseph Healey were appointed to prepare resolutions condemning the lawlessness in Chicago and elsewhere. The committee reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Trades and Labor Assembly of Massillon, composed of the Knights of Labor, iron moulders, iron and steel workers, glass workers, carpenters and joiners, and cigar makers' unions, condemn the outrageous and bloodthirsty actions of the lawless mobs of anarchists and socialists at Chicago and elsewhere, in the severest terms; and that we denounce their principles as unhealthy and antagonistic to our free institutions and the best interests of the people of this Republic; and that we hereby express our earnest desire that the guilty parties may be brought to speedy justice.

J. H. GRAPEVINE,
JOSEPH HEALEY,
Committee.

CHAPMAN.

Our Correspondent Describes the Week's Doings in the Tuscarawas Valley,

And Gives the Very Latest News Concerning the Fight for the Assistant Mine Inspectorship. Joseph Healey Enters the Lists Backed by Massillon Influence.

Agent John A. Shoemaker made a business trip to our village last Thursday.

The INDEPENDENT desires a good correspondent in every town in Stark county.

Our Young Men's Social Club gave one of their usually pleasant hops in Masters & Findley's Hall, last Wednesday evening.

The contract for cutting down a hill between the postoffice and P. A. Young's residence will be awarded by Thomas H. Currie, Saturday, at 5 o'clock p. m.

Our coal mines in this vicinity are doing very little, averaging about five days per month. A big month's work on which to pay rent and sustain a family.

We are informed that the little girl of Mr. and Mrs. William Findley is now improving nicely under the treatment of Dr. Royer, of Massillon. Dr. Royer pronounced it rheumatism of the heart and treated the case accordingly, with the above result.

Mr. John Evans and a few of the boys came down from Sheffield Crossing and spent a few days at their homes. It now transpires that there is something more valuable in the deep find than coal. Lead, copper, and silver are expected.

Having business at Pauls Station one day last week we embraced the opportunity of visiting the stone quarry close by operated by J. S. Coxy. We found everything running in first-class order. After Mr. Coxy had shown us through the quarry he took us to view his thoroughbred stock, of which he has the finest in the market. His English Mastiff pup purchased at a cost of $60 is a fine piece of dog flesh. Mr. Coxy takes great delight in making his surroundings pleasant and attractive.

The office of Assistant Mine Inspector for this, the Third District, is yet vacant. At last accounts, we find that Mr. Robert Bell is again on top, his being the only name handed in to the Governor and the Governor having shown a desire to appoint him. The new deal that was expected by the Governor and reported in our last, was dropped, and Mr. Bell substituted. The Massillon Trades Assembly about that time sprung a new man in the person of Mr. Joseph Healey and directly notified all concerned to that effect. The longer this appointment hangs fire, the more disgusting it becomes. Senator Fassett has introduced a bill to abolish the Chief Inspector of mines, and increase the assistants from three to five. This would put a stop to Bancroft laboring so hard to favor the Democratic party.

NAVARRE.

Miss Clara Coons is visiting her sister, Mrs. Raith Vananda.

Kirby Mohler and wife have gone to Texas, their future home.

J. L. Van Hatten and wife, of Canton, spent Sunday in our midst.

Next Thursday and Friday a Sunday School Institute will be held in the M. E. Church.

The INDEPENDENT desires a wide-awake correspondent in every town in Stark county.

Rev. Poulton will preach the memorial sermon in the U. B. Church, Sunday evening, May 30.

The County Commissioners were in town Wednesday of last week, examining county affairs.

The third annual commencement of the Navarre High School will be held in the Opera Hall, Saturday evening, May 22. The graduating class consists of Clifford Camp, Thomas Thomas and Miss Olive Henline. Under-graduates are Effie Dailey, Edward Hug, Lizzie Harmon, Will Bennett, Blance Lower and Lizzie Corl. Music will be furnished by the band and the Welsh Choir, of Navarre. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody.

Conference Francaise.

A great many readers were mystified by the French paragraph in last week's INDEPENDENT. It was simply an announcement of a French lecture, or *soiree litterarie*, held on Tuesday night at the residence of Mrs. James Brown on North Prospect street. In consequence a very pleasant company of French residents and pupils of Prof. Guillet in Massillon and Canton gathered and listened with great interest to his discourse upon "Victor Hugo, sa vie et ses œuvres." A large part of the audience were pupils who have studied the language for not more than four months, yet the enunciation of the speaker was so clear that that terrible bugbear of the student, the pronunciation, was forgotten, and his well chosen words were comprehensible to all his hearers. He reviewed the life and literary work of Victor Hugo in a thorough and interesting manner and was the recipient of warm applause. After the lecture, Mrs. Charles Steese sang a ballad composed by the great poet, to the great enjoyment of the company. It was not a formal affair, but was the first of what is hoped will be a series of similar gatherings, at which only one thing is insisted upon and that is, that English be left at home.

WATKINS BROS.

New Dress Goods,

New Silks and Velvets,

New Seersuckers and Ginghams, New White Goods,

EMBROIDERED ROBES,

Embroideries and Laces, Muslins, Prints, Shirtings, Table Linens, Towels, Crashes, all at

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions,

RIBBONS, UNDERWEAR,

Ladies' Cuffs, Collars and Lace

NECKWEAR.

Bargains in Every Department. Call and Inspect our Stock and you will be convinced that you

Can Save Money

By dealing with us.

WATKINS BROS.,

20 East Main St. MASSILLON, O.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Gustavus P. Reed, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator with will annexed of the estate of Gustavus P. Reed, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 5th day of May, A. D. 1886.
46-t3 JAMES H. HUNT.

Attachment.

Remi Clements, Plaintiff, vs. Melville Yost, Defendant. | Before Robert H. Folger, Justice of the Peace, Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio.

On the 4th day of May, A. D. 1886, the Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for $6.95 six dollars and ninety-five cents.

Perry Township, May 5th, 1886.
46-t3 REMI CLEMENTS.

Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Stark county, Ohio, at their next session, to be held the first Monday of June, 1886, praying for the establishment of a county road along the following described route in said county, to wit: Beginning at a point on the road leading from Massillon to Richville, in said county, where said road crosses the line dividing sections sixteen and twenty-one in Perry township, said county; thence running west along the line dividing said sections, thence extended also west along the line dividing sections twenty and seventeen, said township, to south Erie street, known as the road from Massillon to Navarre, Ohio.

May 5th, 1886. 46-t3.

J. C. COREY,

Proprietor of the Massillon

Steam Boiler

WORKS.

Manufacturer of

Locomotive, Flue and Tubuar Boilers, Oil and Water Tanks, Iron Doors, Shutters and Plate Iron Work of a Description, etc., &c.

BOILERS REPAIRED

in the best manner and at short notice. Works Clay street, north of Mong & Crawfords Factory

MASSILLON, O.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

26-nr

Knapp & Dillon,

(Successors to J. F. Hess & Bro.,)

Practical Plumbers,

GAS and STEAM FITTERS,

Dealers in

Gas Fixtures, Brass Goods

and all kinds of

Pumps, Hydrants, Street Washers, Garden Hose and Hose Reels.

Fitting Country Residences a Specialty.

Orders promptly attended to at reasonable price

16 NORTH ERIE STREET,

MASSILLON, OHIO

Wm. BOWMAN,

Tin and Slate

ROOFING,

Spouting,

And all kinds of

Job Work in Tin and Sheet Iron.

All Work Warranted.

Shop on North Erie Street,

Near Warwick & Justus' Mfg.

WM. BOWMAN.

March 10,tf.

PROPOSALS
For Street Lighting.

Proposals will be received by the City Clerk up to three o'clock p. m. of May 26, 1886, for the

Lighting of the City of Massillon, Ohio, with Electric Light.

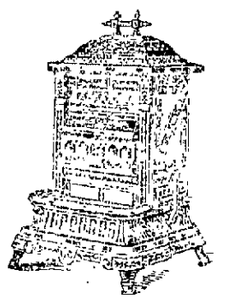
The number of Lights required—sixty—to be of 2,000 Candle Power, to burn eight hours all dark nights, for the term of three years with privilege of ten years. Also to furnish Incandescent Light for all city offices, to burn all night. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. The city will also require a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract.

HENRY F. OEHLER,
CHAS. E. JARVIS,
E. B. LIEGHLEY.
47-t2

H. F. OEHLER'S

Cash Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR



STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

romptly attended to.

14 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON.

Real Estate!

James R. Dunn,

—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

—AND—

Dealer in Real Estate,

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,

Well Located Residence Property,

And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scrattered all over the city.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Local reading notices set in Brevier type—the size of type used on this page—five cents per line for first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
No single notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

The Episcopal Dime Society was held at the residence of James R. Dunn last Friday.

The ladies of the U. B. Aid Society will meet at Mrs. Nolan's, on West Main street, Friday, May 28.

Rat practice is developing some wonderful sharp shooters among the clerks of C. L. McLain & Co.

The extensive cigar manufacturing interests of this city will be increased in a month or two by F. R. Shepley, who intends to open another factory.

The monthly meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society was held in the Tabernacle, in Tuscarawas county, west of this city, on Wednesday.

Cable rates between Massillon and London have been redneed from 45 to 12 cents a word in the last two weeks, as a result of the competition with the Mackay-Bennett line.

The festival season is at hand, and Friday evening, in the beautiful Episcopal Church yard, a lawn fete will be held, to which everybody and everybody's friends are invited.

Traphagen & Kramer have added two new elegant carriages to their large stock, one is a Berlin landau and the other an open family carriage. No firm in the State has a more perfect line of coaches, if there is any.

While eight hundred people were dancing at the Knights of Labor ball Tuesday night at the Walhonding rink, a gasoline stove, used to keep coffee hot exploded, frightening the crowd pretty badly. No one was seriously hurt, although one or two persons were slightly burned.

At a Board of Health meeting, Friday night, Doctors Reed and Ridenour, the new members, were sworn in and took their places. The board is now composed of the following persons: Dr. Reed, Dr. Ridenour, Dr. A. P. L. Pease, J. K. Russell, P. G. Albright and F. L. Killinger.

Three circus excursionists, while driving in a single buggy over the steep embankment leading from the Suter avenue river bridge, were a little careless in handling their horse and the whole combination rolled over the side of the stony descent, scraping the horse, breaking the carriage and scaring the occupants.

A grand concert will be given in the Opera House Monday evening, May 31, for the benefit of the Christian Church, of this city, under the management of Prof. William Miles, of Lima, O., assisted by other able talent. Prof. Miles has appeared in a great many of the different cities of Ohio, and comes very highly recommended.

The United States Circus arrived Thursday morning and encamped in the Suter avenue grounds, north of the river bridge. The streets were all crowded in the morning when the parade was made, and the tents were completely filled in the afternoon. The show is every sense a good one and has more than its full quota of marvels and mysteries.

There will be an entertainment in the chapel of the Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening, this week, in connection with the church social, consisting of "The Ballad of Mary Jane," illustrated, and an allegory, in which Religion, Faith, Hope, Charity and an Outcast will appear. The admission will be but ten cents, and everybody is invited.

For the first time in his life P. T. Barnum has got the worst of a little advertising war, and it happened in Massillon. The old fraud has been in the habit of going all over the country leasing bill boards for a year in advance to keep out rival organizations. Saturday P. T. dropped his men into Massillon, hoping to advertise over the paper of the United States shows. With colossal impudence P. T. went to work, but the other people were too sharp for him and after spending twelve hours in town he had not succeeded in getting up a dozen bills of any kind, although he had come a month and a half ahead of time on purpose to cut them out. It is strange, too that he had not left town twenty-four hours before the little he had up was down, and United States paper in its place.

Saturday was pay-day with Russell & Co., the mines and many manufactories, and the streets were thronged all afternoon and evening. The Salvation Army and the Big Six Band had a contest to see which could drown the other, in front of the Opera House, and only the big drum of the Salvationists remained to tell of their presence. While the conflict raged the crowd grew bigger and bigger, and then melted into the Opera House, where a slugging match held them wrapt, until at the proper moment they rose with one accord and howled as only the classic situations of a slugging match can make men howl. It is not in the province of the INDEPENDENT to describe the slugging match, sufficient to say, it was a miserable exhibition in every sense of the word, and demoralizing in its tendencies.

At a meeting of the committee of arrangements for the organization of the Stark County Wheelmen's Battalion, of which Dr. Morgan, of Alliance, F. C. Meyer, of Canton, and Karl F. Miller, of Massillon, are members, held in Canton, it was decided to have a spring meet in this city, on June 17. At this meeting a constitution will be adopted, officers elected, and the organization perfected in detail. There will be a business meeting in the People's Hall on East Tremont street, at 10 a. m., which will continue until 12. At 1 o'clock business will again be taken up and at 4 a parade of the city will be made, ending, perhaps, in a trip to Navarre. In the evening the visitors will be entertained in some way by their Massillon hosts, and the day will close with a moon-light ride. Every wheelman in the county will be invited to attend, and have a voice in the convention, whether a member of the League of American Wheelmen or not. It is earnestly hoped that every effort will be put forth to make this meet a success, and that an organization will be effected which will be of great assistance in the management of the State meet, to be held in this county. The battalion is proposed in order to secure a good understanding between all riders, and as united and harmonious action is necessary to make the fall gathering a success, let every bicyclist in Stark county encourage the enterprise by his presence.

Personal.

Herbert Saxton smiled on Massillon Friday night.

Miss Clara Altekruse is visiting the Misses Shafer, on Oak street.

Miss Maggie Davis left Thursday for an extended visit to Wheeling, W. Va.

Mr. H. C. Brown is in Akron, attending the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., which is in session there.

Mrs. J. J. Gillespie, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is visiting her daughter Mrs. W. K. L. Warwick, on East Main street.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Seiler and Miss Teresa Wittmann took place Thursday morning, at St. Mary's Church.

Mr. Felix R. Shepley has been appointed a deputy auditor during the session of the Board of Equalization, which convenes next Monday.

Ed. Merwin still lives, after experiencing the pleasure of being on a wrecked railroad train and an observer of the cyclone as it played havoc at Tipton, Ind.

The Rev. Dr. Bates, of St. Paul's Church, in Cleveland, will soon deliver an humorous lecture in Massillon, for the benefit of St. Timothy's Organ Fund Society.

Mr. Charles Traphagen, of Massillon, proprietor of the coach lines of that city, was in town Friday and Saturday, purchasing some of Mertz & Riddle's fine coaches.—*Ravenna Press.*

Felix Shepley, Esq., of Massillon, O., was in the city Monday and called upon his friends. Of the popular young men of Stark county, Mr. Shepley's name is at the head of the list.—*New Philadelphia Democrat.*

Mr. Charles Steese received a cablegram last week, dated from London, telling of the safe arrival of Miss Annie Steese and party on Friday. They will join Mrs. M. D. Harter at once, and Mr Harter will then sail for America.

Philip Blumenschein, of Massillon proprietor of one of the largest cigar factories in the State, was in the city yesterday and made us a pleasant call. We are glad to know that he has built up a fine trade for his goods in this city.—*Norwalk Reflector.*

The Massillon Gas Wells.

The firm having the contract for the second gas well reached the required depth Tuesday noon, having gone down over 600 feet. When work was stopped the drill was many feet in sand rock, which was permeated with oil, but showed no indications of the presence of gas. Work has been discontinued and the hole is now almost completely filled. There is talk of drilling two more wells, but nothing has been definitely decided upon. That there is gas here, has been demonstrated, but it will require patience and money to develope it. From what can be gathered from conversation with persons conversant with the subject, the great mistake made in Massillon, was in not shooting the original well. The gas at the East street well was very apparent, the drill was in lime rock, and work was discontinued without exploding a single cartridge. Some of the most wonderful of the Findlay wells seemed failures until shot with dynamite, some of them a number of times. As the casing from this one has been drawn and the hole filled with salt water, it is impossible to do it now without more expense than a new shaft would cost. The manufacturers of this city are so firmly fixed in the opinion that the gas is here that it seems almost certain that the search will be continued.

The next regular meeting of the North-Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association will be held at Elyria, on Saturday, May 22. The folfowing programme has been arranged:

10:30 A. M.

1—Influence...Supt. H. A. Myers, Berlin Heights.
2—The Relation of Knowledge to Happiness.....
Dr. Aaron Schuyler, Baldwin University.

1:30 P. M.

3—Reading.....Prof. William B. Chamberlain, Oberlin College.
4—Ethical Teaching in the Public Schools.....
Dr. Orello Cone, Buchtel College.

The C. L. & W. Railroad will return all who may attend this meeting and who pay full fare one way at the rate of one cent per mile. This will make the fare for the round trip from Massillon $2.35.

FOR LIBEL.

L. C. Royer, the Well-Known Litigant, Arrested for Criminal Libel.

A History of the Case From Its Beginning.

There was no little interest created Saturday night when Sheriff Leininger arrived and arrested Louis C. Royer, of Dayton, O., who is charged in the indictment with criminal libel. The crime consists in circulating a document charging Mr. C. M. Russell, of Russell & Company, with perjury in testifying before the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg. He was at once taken to the county jail, where he now remains, being unable to secure bail. Royer is a well-known figure in this city, and his persistency in his efforts to annoy the firm, leads many to suppose him to be irresponsible.

Not many have anything but a vague understanding of the case, but the following brief history of the matter will make it clear, and set aright the few, if any, of those who have believed the tales Royer has circulated:

In January, 1877, the then firm of Russell & Company took from Royer a license to build threshing machines containing his patented improvements. Under the terms of that license Russell & Company were to pay Royer $12 on each thresher sold by them containing his improvement. The license ended and settlement was to be made on January 1st following. During the year 1877 one hundred threshing machines were made and sold under that license. The machines, however, were so far from successful that Royer voluntarily accepted a settlement for sixty in full for the one hundred built. These machines, with hardly an exception, were afterwards rebuilt by Russell & Company, at great expense.

In drawing up a license for 1878 Royer insisted upon a clause providing that no change whatsoever should be made in the machine without his consent. Counsel was taken on this point and it was found that the change to which Royer so strenuously objected threw out all that his patents contained.

The license for 1877 was the only one ever taken from Royer by Russell & Company, and a full settlement for all machines built under that license was had, Royer, as stated, voluntarily relinquishing all claims on forty machines, for the reason that the machines built and sold under said license were unsuccessful to a very large extent.

In May, 1879, Mr. Royer instituted suit against Russell and Company, claiming $200,000, by reason of infringements on his patents in machines built and sold since June, 1878. This suit thus instituted was vigorously contested, Messrs. Peck & Ritchie, of Dayton, O., appearing as attorneys for Mr. Royer throughout the entire preparation, and Judge Hill, of Washington, assisting at the hearing of the case. All that skillful attorneys could do was done to bolster up the wrong side of the case, the attorneys working faithfully and carefully to establish the validity of his patents and the infringement by Russell & Company. This suit was heard by Judges Welker and Baxter and was decided by them against the Royer patents. In their opinion the judges held as follows:

"The combination of these old devices then as made and patented by the complainant did not produce any new or useful result. It is inoperative and without value and would not do the work for which it was designed. If the machine as now used is practical it has been made so by the changes and improvement suggested and introduced by the respondents and others."

The court declined to enter into a consideration of the anticipating patents, of which numbers were cited, as being unnecessary in their view of the case.

From this decision Royer appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the Supreme Court the case rested until December 15th last, when it was taken up in the regular order before a full bench and after a personal statement from Royer was dismissed at his cost. Thus died the Royer patents.

Between 1878 and 1884 at least three shops constructed machines under Royer's patents, but none of them were successful, and before January, 1884, all had quit manufacturing. We next heard of Royer in the summer of 1883, at which time customers of Russell & Company owning three machines in the vicinity of Lewisburg, Pa., were summoned to appear at court to answer on petition of this Royer. No intimation was given as to the case (except that infringement was claimed), until January, 1884, when the Blinn patent was set up. On this issue was joined and attorneys were instructed to defend at the expense of Russell & Company. They used every effort to press these cases to trial. Royer, pretending to desire that they be heard, was, in fact, doing all he could to delay the hearing, and endeavoring both directly and indirectly to secure money from the manufacturers, who declined to be thus blackmailed.

In August last, finding that Royer was about having the cases deferred by his failing to give bonds for costs, as required by the court, Russell & Company deposited the required amount with the clerk, rather than allow anything to prevent a hearing.

Finally, in spite of Royer, the cases came to trial; every part of the evidence had been outlined by depositions to which Royer's counsel had access. Westinghouse machines, Nos. 166 and 2265, were but two out of over 250 to which reference had been made, any of which would defeat the Blinn patent. Of machines 166 and 2265 the builder and the owner, both interested parties, each testified. For this they and C. M. Russell (in charge of the case for Russell & Company) are charged with perjury in the matter of measurements. That the slightest intentional change was made we know to be untrue, and inasmuch as the position of the parts involved within the bounds of possible error, could not affect the case in the least, the malice of Royer in his present circular is apparent.

At the trial counsel, for the purpose of the case, admitted that if the Blinn patent was valid the "New Massillon" infringed, thus narrowing the case to one question, the validity of the patents. The charge of the judge was direct to this question, and the jury gave their unanimous verdict against it.

Through this controversy it has been the aim of Russell & Company to fairly and fully determine the case. If Royer has or has had any just claim on them they are, and always have been, ready to meet same, but Royer's course and pretences can be accounted for on only two grounds,—either he is not responsible for his acts, or he is still in hopes that his blackmailing demands may be submitted to rather than be annoyed by him further.

THE COUNCIL.

It's a Long Lane That Has No Turning, and the Hopeful Massillonian Thinks He Sees New Waterworks in the Near Future

The Massillon Water Company Make Another Proposition Which is More Than Well Received.

All members of the City Council were present Wednesday night and pushed through the routine business, anxious to hear what the new water company had to say for itself. It did not take long to find out for their fair proposition was couched in terms which plainly told that they proposed to make it to the interest of the city to contract with them. Their offer is given below almost in full, and should be carefully read by every one.

REPORTS.

The Street Commissioner's report for the week ending May 15, amounting to $73.80 was referred, and the one for the week ending May 8, amounting to $79.53 was ordered to be placed to his credit.

The report of the City Engineer, who had been requested to investigate as to the survey of East Tremont street opposite the Sippo Mills, was read by the Clerk. The Engineer discovered that stones had been set on every angle, but so many had been removed that he recommended a new survey. The report was on motion accepted.

The Street and Alley Committee reported favorably on the matter of repairing North High and East Cherry streets, and filling up West Oak street. Accepted.

The Committee on Claims recommanded the payment of the bill of Harmon Shaidnagle amounting to $50.81 after the deduction of $6.41, disallowed. Accepted.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Snyder: That the Engineer be ordered to give stakes and estimate of cost for repairing North High and East Cherry streets. Carried.

Mr. Snyder: That the Engineer make a profile of West Oak street, and repor at the next meeting. Carried.

Mr. Snyder: That the Street Comissioner be instructed to have Akron street repaired in necessary spots. Carried.

Mr. Jarvis: That the Mayor be requested to notify Asa Cuttler to move his house off the street, and to put down curbing. Carried.

Mr. Lieghley: That the city advertise for bids for laying flagging three inches thick. Carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An invitation from the Hart Post G. A. R., to participate in the Memorial Day services, was unanimously accepted.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys introduced a resolution which was passed and ordered printed, providing for the building of the sewer before described, on Prospect street.

The Solicitor gave it as has opinion that it was not necessary to notify a property owner more than once to put down curbing.

BILLS PAID.

George Rink	$ 5.31
L. Limbach	150 00
J. C. Corey	1.52
H. Shaidnagle	50.81
Total	$210.64

PROPOSITION FROM THE WATER COMPANY.

The Massillon Water Company submitted a lengthy proposition, which was read by the Clerk, the main points of which we reproduce below. The paper was referred to the Committee with instructions to report next Wednesday.

The general plan of construction of said works shall be as follows:

The water supply shall be obtained from Sippo Lake or any other available source capable of furnishing the required amount of water; the same to be foreed by direct pressure to a standpipe or reservoir. Should it become necessary at any time to repair or clean said stand-pipe or reservoir, then to pump directly into the mains. A substantial stone or brick engine or pump house to be erected in which shall be placed two engines of modern style and appropriate size, with a combined capacity of four million U. S. gallons in twenty-four hours. The power and capacity of said machinery shall be sufficient to throw and maintain from any line of mains not less than six inches in diameter five simultaneous streams of water through one hundred feet of two and one-half inch rubber hose and one inch smooth nozzle to a vertical height of one hundred feet from any fire hydrants. The pipe system shall consist of not less than fourteen miles of cast iron pipe, varying in size from fourteen to four inches in their internal diameter and the said Massillon Water Company will furnish, erect and maintain at their own expense, one hundred and forty double discharge, anti-freez freezing fire hydrants, the same to be located by Council at such points on the aforesaid fourteen miles of mains as they may designate. Said company will also furnish all the necessary gates, boxes and valves that may be required.

Second—That the Massillon Water Company shall extend its mains to any part of the city when requested so to do by resolution of the City Council, provided that said city shall locate and rent from the company one hydrant for every four hundred feet of mains thus extended.

Third—The Massillon Water Company will further agree to commence the construction of said waterworks on or before the first day of July, A. D. 1886, and complete the same within one year thereafter.

Fourth—That in consideration of the benefits that will accrue to the city of Massillon by the erection and maintenance of said waterworks, we ask that the city of Massillon rent from the Massillon Water Company for the term of twenty years, one hundred and forty (140) double discharge, anti-freezing fire hydrants at an annual rental of $7,000, payable quarterly in cash. The city shall have the right to rent additional hydrants on the aforesaid fourteen miles of mains and on such extensions thereof as may from time to time be made at an annual rental of $35 each until the total number shall reach two hundred, and the rent for each additional hydrant thereafter shall be twenty-five dollars. Provided that all hydrants in excess of the number hereafter provided shall be for such part of the twenty years as remain unexpired when such additional hydrants are erected and payable as heretofore provided for. All hydrant rental shall commence at the date of completion of said work and be payable every three months thereafter.

Fifth—The said Massillon Water Company will furnish a public supply of water for engine practice, flushing sewers and gutters, and will erect and maintain one ornamental fountain in the public park free of charge.

Sixth—The city of Massillon shall have the right, option and privilege at any time after the expiration of ten years from the signing of this contract, or at the expiration of every five years thereafter upon giving twelve months' prior notice in writing to purchase said works and all property connected therewith and necessary for the effective operation of the same at a fair valuation, to be ascertained as follows. In the event of said city and the Massillon Water Company failing to agree on the price, then three disinterested experts, of good intelligence, not residents of the county of Stark shall be chosen and sworn to determine the value; one to be appointed by said city, one by said Massillon Water Company and the third by the two arbitrators so appointed. The three appraisors shall then proceed to determine the value of said works.

Should such proposition be accepted by the city of Massillon the Massillon Water Company will enter into proper contract.

THE MASSILLON WATER COMPANY.

The Rod and Gun Club.

The following is the score of the Massillon Rod and Gun Club at their range Friday afternoon:

	Singles.	Doubles.
F. A. Brown	6	3
Chas. McLain	14	4
L. Shauf	12	6
Thomas Russell, jr	7	0
T. H. Focke	3	0
H. W. Loeffler	16	3
J. H. Hunt	9	4
F. A. Sharpnack	7	7
Ph. Blumenschein	5	1
David Reed	8	8
Josiah Clutz	14	4
G. T. Borden	8	6
George Dobson	10	6

Mr. Loeffler secured the badge for singles, Mr. McLain and Mr. Clutz shot off for second place, Clutz winning, and Mr. Sharpnack secured the badge for doubles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware.

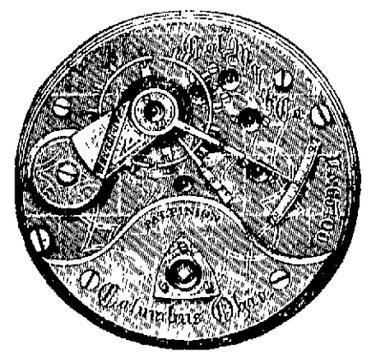
Particular attention paid to fitting

SPECTACLES
AND
EYEGLASSES

C. C. MILLER,
37 E. Main St., Massillon, O.
In with Park Drug Store.

WALL PAPER.
NEW GOODS
Now fill the Shelves emptied by the recent dissolution sale of Skinner Brothers.
LOW PRICES CONTINUE.
First-Class Paper Hangers Furnished.
J. V. R. SKINNER,
(Successor to Skinner Brothers),
No. 40 East Main Street.

C. F. VON KANEL,
WISHES TO
ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE
OF
MASSILLON AND VICINITY,
That he has taken the agency for the celebrated



Columbus WATCH,

Which he will highly recommend as a first-class watch. In connection with the same you will find all other leading watches, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

A handsome line of Jewelry, Silverware, Gold Head Canes, Etc., will always be found in stock.

C. F. VON KANEL,
No. 5 West Main Street

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed at the Massillon postoffice:

LADIES.

Fushbaugh, Mrs. Catharine, Vog Arline Of [illegible]
Vannill, Mrs Emma

GENTLEMEN.

Andrews, Capt. J. F.,	Gardner, D. I
Barnhard, John,	Keller, Jacob,
Barnhard, Johnn,	Lloyd, Thomas [illegible]
Boland, Martin M.,	Miller, Philip

Announcement.

Please announce the name of ANSON PEASE, of Stark county, as a candidate for renomination for Common Pleas Judge of the First Sub division of the Ninth Judicial District.

For Sheriff.

Please announce the name of GEORGE W. H[illegible], of Navarre, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican primary electors and to please many friends.

WANTED.

WANTED—A horse for delivery purposes; six or seven years old. Call at Traphagen & Kramer's bus barn.

Infant's Kid Button Shoes in all the leading styles at the very lowest cash prices. J. D. FRANK & CO.

Ladies' Glove Top Button Shoes $1.25 a pair and up at J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for $2 and $3 per dozen. 37-tf

For a good dress Boot or Shoe cheap go to J. D. FRANK & Co.'s.

For the best assortment, largest stock, and lowest prices in Boots and Shoes go to J. D. FRANK & Co.'s.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE YOU CAN GET ONE DOZ. CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS FOR $2.00 TO $3.00 per dozen at **J. C. HARING'S,** 36-tf. Massillon, Ohio.

Men's Plow Shoes only $1.00 a pair and up at J. D. FRANK & Co.'s

Men's good working shoes, warranted genuine calf and hand-pegged, for only $1.25 a pair, at J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE.

A full line of gold head canes at C. F. Von Kanel's.

50 cents will buy a nice Kid Opera slipper at J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE.

Call and see the new designs in jewelery just received at C. F. Von Kanel's.

For ease and solid comfort in men's wear Hill's $3.00 Shoe leads them all. Try a pair and you will wear no other; equal to any hand-sewed. For sale by J. D. FRANK & Co.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Little Hunchback.

I'm nine years old! an' you can't guess how much I weigh, I bet!
Last birthday I weighed thirty-three! An' I weigh thirty yet.
I'm awful little for my size—I'm purt' nigh littler an'
Some babies is'—an' neighbors all calls me the "Little Man!"
An' Doc once time he laughed an' said: "I 'spect it sutthing you know,
You'll have a little spoke-tail coat an' travel with a show!
An' nen I laughed—nit I looked round an' Aunty was a-cryin' –
Sometimes she acts like that, 'cause I got Cury'ture of the Spine!"

I set—while aunty's wash-bin'—on my little long-leg stool,
An' watch the little boys and girls a-skippin' by to school;
An' I peek on the winder an' hoder out an' say:
"Who wants to fight the little man 'at dares you all to 'ay?"
An' nen the boys climbs on the fence, an' little girls peep through,
An' they all says: "'Cause you're so big, you think we're 'feared o' you?"
An' nen they yell, an' shake their fists at me, like I shake mine—
They're thist in fun, you know, 'cause I got "Cury'ture of the Spine!"

At evenin' when the ironin's done and aunty's fixed the fire,
An' filled an' lit the lamp, an' trimmed the wick an' turned it higher,
An' fetched the wood all in for night, an' locked the kitchen door,
An' stuffed the ole crack where the wind blows in up through the floor—
She sets the kettle on the coals, an' biles an' makes the tea,
An' fries the liver an' the mush, an cooks a egg for me;
An' sometimes—when I cough so hard—her elderberry wine
Don't go so bad fer little boys with "Cury'ture of the Spine!"

But aunty's all so childish-like on my account you see,
I'm 'most afeered she'll be took down—an' 'at's what bother's me!
'Cause of my good ole aunty ever would git sick an' die,
I don't know what she'd do in heaven—till I come by an' by—
Fer she's so ust to all my ways, an' everything, you know,
An' no one there like me, to nurse, an' worry over so!—
'Cause all the little children there's so straight an' strong an' fine,
They's narry angel 'bout the place with "Cury'ture of the Spine!"
—James Whitcomb Riley, in Current.

BROWN'S MARRIAGE.

Concerning Brown, it was said that he never saw a pretty face without falling in love with it. He certainly was of a susceptible nature, but he had so much time on his hands and so much money which he considered it incumbent on him to spend, that he had to do something. As he had neither wit nor industry enough to take to trade or sport, he took to falling in love, and in his drowsy and easy going way did his best to do his self-imposed vocation justice.

One day, after he had carried his fascinating employment on ten years or so and wasted a fortune on bonbons and opera boxes, diamonds and lap dogs, lawn parties and midnight banquets, according to the social and moral qualities of his impartial inamoratas, his friend Robinson suggested it was about time he got married. Brown had a great regard for Robinson for several reasons. One was that they belonged to the same club, and perhaps still more because Robinson owed him money. Robinson had the tastes of a prince and the income of a parasite. Brown's ready good nature and plethoric bank account represented all of this income but a couple of thousand dollars a year, the rent of a house an eccentric old aunt had left her pet nephew in trust, for fear he would squander the principal if it was given to him. Robinson had reason to bless the foresight of his venerable benefactor after he finished his share of Robinson senior's estate. It provided him, at any rate, with club dues and pocket money, and chance and ready wit supplied the rest - that is to say, they supplied him with Brown, and for ten years Brown fulfilled the rest of the contract.

"So you think I ought to get married, eh?" said Brown.

"You ought," returned Robinson, decisively; "it's too bad. You're frittering yourself away like a raw member, and I'll swear there are grey hairs in your mustache."

"Well," said Brown, "perhaps you're right. But who is she?"

"Didn't you meet my sister when you were at Naples last winter?" demanded Robinson.

"Oh!" retorted his friend. "She——"

"She's the best and purest girl alive," cried Robinson, with sudden animation, dealing the table a blow with his open palm.

"Well, who the deuce said she wasn't?" asked Brown, calmly. "I was going to say she wouldn't have me."

"My dear boy," said Robinson, drawing his chair closer, and patting his knee in friendly confidence, "you're wrong."

"No," said Brown incredulously.

"I tell you yes," insisted Robinson. "The poor girl adores you. She has written to me a dozen times, and made me promise never to give it away to you. I am breaking my word, but I can't help it. Friendship, dear boy——"

"Bobby," said Brown, getting up, "you're a good fellow. Thank you. I'll think of it."

They went out together. As they parted at the first corner Robinson, having some special business and Brown an engagement at the stage door of the Casino, the former borrowed a spare fifty from his friend. While Brown was bowling up-town in a hansom Robinson was in the office of the Commercial Cable company writing the following dispatch, which he paid for out of the clean, crisp note which had not grown warm in his hand:

Miss Louise Robinson, Hotel Ragossy, Paris, France: Come home at once. Brown and wedding bells are ready.
FRED.

It was grey morning when Brown's cat-footed valet pulled his master's boots off. Invested in his night-robe Brown dismissed his attendant. His head was hot and the bed looked warm. He opened the window and looked into the mist. Then he closed it and lighted a cigar from a stand on the mantel, went to his desk, and from one of its compartments produced a little account-book in a cover of aromatic leather. This book was headed, page for page:

F. Robinson, Dr. F. Robinson, Cr.

The pages under "F. Robinson, Dr.," were full of dates and figures. Those under "F. Robinson, Cr.," were blank. For half an hour Brown totted up column after column of figures, puffing his cigar calmly and with as impassive a face as if he had been counting grains of sand instead of gold.

"Gad!" he said, when he had made a total. "He's too greedy."

And he closed his book, threw his cigar and the balance-sheet into the grate, rinsed his mouth out, and went to bed.

Three weeks later L'Amerique steamed up the harbor. The first shore visitors to board her at her pier were Brown and Robinson. The greeting between Robinson and his sister was charmingly tender. Miss Robinson's reception of Brown was delightfully gentle and confiding. Miss Robinson might have been a few years younger, but she could not have been more innocent and trustful if she had tried. Happy as she was to meet her old acquaintance, for whose sake the devouring worm had ever since been preying upon her cheek, she insisted on "Dear Fred" putting her in the coach. Brown, whose gallantry was natural, however vicious indulgence had rendered it, performed that office for her maid. It was raining and he insisted on the maid's sharing the coach with them. His valet remained to battle with the tide-waiters.

For the next month nothing was talked about in a certain set but the approaching union of Brown and the Robinsons. It was a splendid match for them was the universal verdict. Brown was a millionaire. Miss Robinson had about enough a year to pay her board abroad and dress her decently, and every one knew what Fred was. A good many people went so far as to express sorrow for Brown. He only smiled when his valet gave him the gossip he had picked up, and went on visiting Miss Robinson and lending Fred money as of old.

One morning when Miss Robinson rang for her maid, one of the attendants of the house—she had a suit of rooms in a quiet house on the avenue—responded.

"Where is Jennie?" she asked.

"She went out an hour ago, miss," answered the slavey, "with Mr. Brown's gentleman."

Mr. Brown's "gentleman" had brought so many errands to the house that he was as well known as his master. Miss Robinson expressed her anger, got up and dressed herself, and was in a fever of fury at the neglect of her servitor, when the door was opened with a crash and her brother hustled in. He had a letter and an envelope crushed in his hand, and his usually impassive face was white and haggard as an old man's.

"You —— fool!" he roared, "look at that."

And he threw the paper at her with such force that, striking her on the cheek, it drew from her a cry of pain. She was a methodical woman, however, and without stopping to reproach him for conduct for which she knew there must be a reason, she opened the letter, smoothed it upon her knee, and read:

NEW YORK, ——, 18—. *My Dear Robinson:* You will forgive me, I trust, for so commercial an action, but I beg to submit to you a little memorandum of our account. If you wish a bill of particulars you can obtain it from my lawyers. The balance sheet at present stands:

FREDERICK ROBINSON, DR.
to
GEORGE WALTER BROWN.

To cash in 9 years 6 months 18days, $48,750.

In view of the extent of the account, I am under the necessity of closing it and of assuming no further credit. You will, I hope, consider this a receipted bill. Yours very truly,
BROWN.

P. S.—I have written to Miss Robinson personally.

There was a rap at the door. It was a letter to Miss Robinson. She tore the envelope with a nervous hand, and a slip of paper dropped to the floor. Her brother caught the figures $10,000 on it and grasped at it. She covered it with her foot and read:

My Dear Miss Robinson: You will pardon me, I am sure, for asking you to accept the inclosed. The expense you have been put to upon a misconception ought not to fall on you. Yours very truly,
G. WALTER BROWN.

Miss Robinson picked up the slip of paper and put it in her bosom. "I want to dress for breakfast, Fred," she said. "What can have become of Jennie?"

"Become of her!" snorted her brother, beating a dainty Japanese stand to wreck with one furious blow. "Why, ——! they were married at 7 o'clock this morning, and are off for Europe by this time."

An Eloquent Senator.

There was a speech made in the senate recently, which should be preserved entire. It was the most causeless, the most promiscuous and unblushing assault upon the queen's English that it has ever been my misfortune to hear. This wise-looking senator jumped upon the grammar of his native land and tore it into smithereens. Plural nouns were pitted against singular verbs and adjectives, and particles were linked with conjunctions and adverbs and tossed into the surging sea of words. It was a catch-as-catch-can contest with the parts of speech, and the language threw up the sponge in the first round. When he insisted upon saying "them counties is" a general titter rippled through the lobbies. "I have saw," was delivered with such earnestness and emphasis that a sympathetic journalist wanted to move an amendment to the language which would permit the statesman to assault it at will. He announced with tragic sincerity, "I have came," and there was not a soul who had the courage to dispute the fact that he "had came." His crowning achievement was the expression, "My county is the most moralest county in that end of the state." It was a remarkable contest, and the able senator deserves credit for his sincere attempt to put the English language in the hospital for the remainder of the session. If any honorable senator feels aggrieved and wishes to be investigated I can give names and dates, and will furnish reliable witnesses without extra charge.—*Louisville Post.*

A new origin for the term "painting the town red" has been dug out by Tom Jones, of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. He has discovered in the archives of Pennsylvania that William Penn gave fifty gallons of rum and twenty-five pounds of red paint to the Indians for a tract of land. Thereupon he comments: "Just imagine that tribe of Indians filling themselves up with that fifty gallons of rum and doing the great decorating act with twenty-five pounds of red paint. Why a cowboy toot or a Sagwa symposium are as nothing compared to the way the aborigines carmined the vicinity of the village wherein dwelt Billy Penn."

In the Jury-Room.

The case seemed clear enough to a boy 10 years old.

The plaintiff sued the defendant on a debt. The defendant admitted that he contracted the debt, and that he had never paid it. He tried to show, as an offset, that he once lent plaintiff some money, but he failed to even establish the date of the transaction. The amount sued for was $400, and the judge charged us to return a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

When we got settled in the jury-room and elected a foreman, he said:

"Well, I suppose we must return a verdict for the full amount?"

"Well, I don't!" replied one of the jurors—a man whom I had selected as an honest, conscientious juror.

"But isn't it a plain case?"

"No, sir! The plaintiff had two lawyers, while the defendant had but one. There was nothing fair about that!"

"But the judge charged us to return a verdict for the amount," observed another juror.

"'Sposing he did!" exclaimed an old man on his left; "if the judge knows more about this case than we do, then what are we here for?"

"Which of 'em was the plaintiff, anyhow?" solemnly inquired a solemn juror whom I had seen sleeping through most of the trial.

"The red-headed man, of course," replied a young man who wore very tight pantaloons and chewed plug tobacco with great ambition.

"Was it! Why, I thought it was the fat man!" exclaimed juror No. 6.

The foreman suggested that we mark on slips of paper the amount each juror thought the plaintiff entitled to. His suggestion was followed, and the amounts ran from 15 cents to $400.

"It seems to me," he reflected, "that the defendant either owes him $400 or nothing."

"I don't believe he owes him nuthin'," replied one of the twelve.

"But you heard the evidence?"

"Hang the evidence!"

Some one suggested that we add up the sums marked and strike an average.

Another suggested that we return a verdict for the defendant.

A third offered to flip a cent and head or tail for the $400 or nothing.

A fourth wanted some one to tell him if the debt hadn't been outlawed.

It was finally discovered that we stood five for the plaintiff and seven for the defendant and the foreman wanted to know what we should do.

"Well," said one of the seven, "if we agree with you in this case, will you agree with us in the next?"

He couldn't promise, and the leader of the dissenters declared that he would remain in that room a lifetime before he would agree with the five.

And at the end of an hour there were eight men willing to return a verdict for $75.

At the end of two hours there were seven men who didn't care a cent and five who were in favor of the defendant.

At the end of three hours six men were in favor of $400 and the other six were playing poker.

In another hour two of us favored $100 and the other ten had made up their minds that at least two out of the three lawyers ought to be in jail. We finally marched in with the announcement that we couldn't agree, when the juror who didn't know plaintiff from defendant raised his voice and protested:

"Judge, we could have agreed all right if anybody had told us what the case was about! I think we orter be furnished with diagrams!"—*M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.*

What Corsets Have Done.

"Take off your corset!"

I hear a howl of dismay.

"Oh, we can't live without corsets! We should fall to pieces?"

"I can't hold myself up an hour without corsets!"

"I always have such a pain in my side when I lay aside my corset!"

My dears, do you see what a severe accusation you bring against this article yourselves? Wearing corsets has so enfeebled your muscles that they are no longer of use to you. If you had never worn them your body, left to the laws of Him who made it, would have needed no support. I know one woman about 60 years old, tall, stout, well developed, who has never worn corsets or heels, and whose flesh is firm and cool, needing no bones to keep it in position except her own.

I suppose you can not undo wholly what the years of idle, foolish fortune have done for you, but you can have a better future if you will begin now to live like rational beings. Go and buy some of those well-made, new-fashioned waists, with buttons to hold up your heavy, draggy skirts; buy them big enough so that you can draw the longest breath your squeezed and disabled lungs will allow after the waist is burst; so loose that you can lift your arm above your head easily; if your side or your back aches lie down; rub your flabby flesh every day with a rough cloth wrung out in salt and water; draw your breath in as far as you can, and breathe it out as slowly as you can every time the clock strikes.—*Rose Terry Cooke.*

A Penalty Promptly Inflicted.

An insurance man tells a story of a telephone experience in Detroit which has both a serious and a comical aspect. The Burnham wire works at Detroit took fire, and the watchman on duty rang up the telephone lady, who, as in this case made and provided, asked: "What number do you want?"

Watchman. "Give me the fire department, quick."

Telephone Lad: "What number do you want?"

Watchman: "Oh blank the blank number; give me the fire department. We are all afire. Blank, blank, blank, quick!"

Then, having notified the fire worshipers of the condition of things, he rang up again and asked for the house of one of the principals—the receiver, perhaps—and was informed by the telephone lady that "the service at the Burnham wire works had been discontinued on account of profane language having been used."—*N. Y. Electrical Review.*

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To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to their sex it is an unfailing friend. At Druggists. One Dollar a bottle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

KEEP IT PURE.

The Life is the Blood—Prevent Disease—Surgery the Last Resort—A Telling Letter.

Here is a fact for you to think over, viz.: Medical science proves that diseases, no matter how great a variety they seem to have, proceed from comparatively few causes. It is for this reason that some single medicines relieve or cure so wide a range of complaints—some of them appearing almost directly opposite in their natures. When a medical preparation acts at once upon the digestive and urinary organs, and also purifies the blood, the list of difficulties subject to its control is astonishing. But, while many things are said to possess this power, those which actually do exert it are very rare.

It is conceded that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is the most effective preparation now in use for all diseases arising from a foul or impure state of the circulation. Hence it is more than likely that if the writer of the following letter had habitually taken Favorite Remedy" ten years ago, he would never have suffered from Cancer.

Pittsfield, Mass., March 22, 1884.
Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.:
Dear Sir;—About six years ago I was obliged to resort to external treatment for the removal of a cancerous growth on my lip. On my return home, I became sensible that my blood needed a thorough cleaning. My whole system, too, required toning up. While casting about for the best medicine to do this, your "Favorite Remedy" was so highly commended in my hearing that I resolved to try it. I did so, and the result surprised me, it was effected so quickly and completely. I soon got over the depression produced by the operation, and since the "Favorite Remedy," which I have continued to take in small doses has kept me in such health and strength as I never had before, nor expected to have. It is the best blood purifier in the world, I am sure of that. Yours, &c.,
Matthew Farrell.
24 Adams Street.

In all cases when a consultation is deemed desirable.

Address:—Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. But if you have not done so, adopt Favorite Remedy" as a household friend.

J. M. Walker,

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WALL PAPER,

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Mixed Paints in all colors ready for use

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A SPECIALTY.

Personal attention given all work.

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN.

THOSE WHO BELIEVE that Nature will work off a Cough or a Cold should understand that this MAY be done, but at the expense of the Constitution, and we all know that repeating this dangerous practice weakens the Lung Powers and terminates in a Consumptive's Grave. Don't take the chances; use DR. BIGELOW'S CURE, which is a safe, pleasant and speedy cure for all Throat and Lung Troubles. In 50 cent and dollar bottles.

DR. JONES' RED CLOVER TONIC

Is the best known remedy for all blood diseases, stomach and liver troubles, pimples, costiveness, bad breath, piles, ague and malarial diseases, indigestion, loss of appetite, low spirits, headache, and all diseases of the kidneys. Price 50 cents, of all druggists.

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CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

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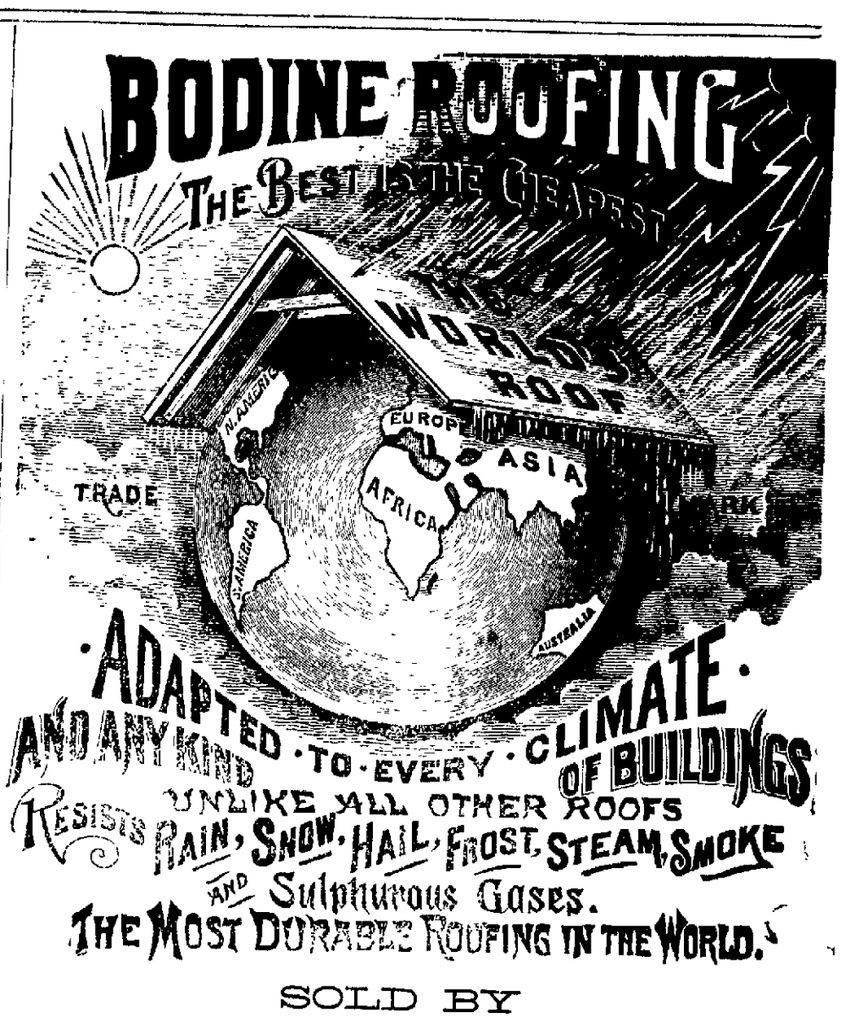

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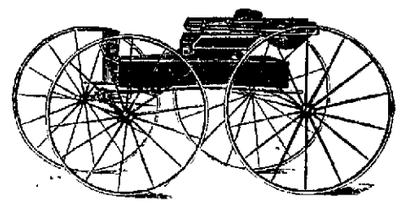

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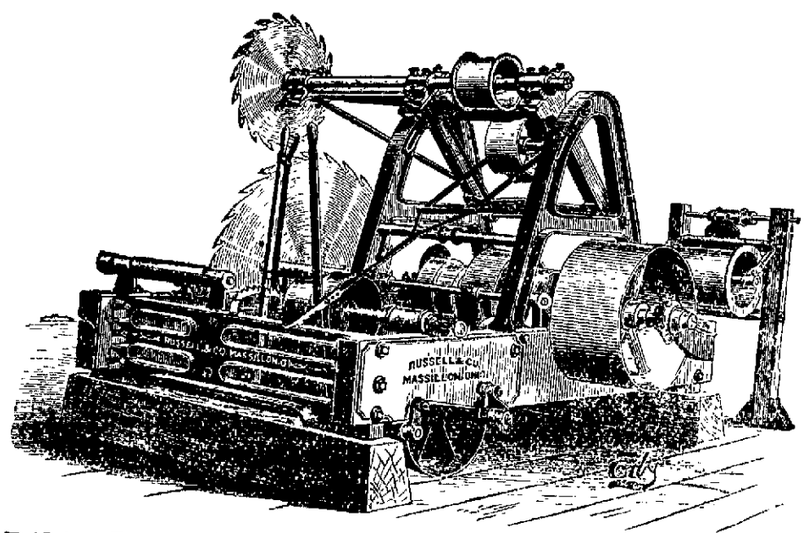

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SOCIAL LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Small parties of visitors stopping in the city for a few days, are often at a loss to know how and when they can properly pay their respects to the chief magistrate and his family, and to those of other officers of the government. What is the order of procedure? how shall I dress? are questions asked by every new comer, questions which brief newspaper announcements do not answer. Sometimes there are two or three ladies who will have to go, if at all, unattended by their busy husbands, fathers or brothers, yet who are anxious to see all they can and at the same time not infringe upon the proprieties. Refinement of feeling and taste which ought, if it does not, to underlie every external conventionality, have nothing to do with those forms of social life in Washington, which have grown up merely out of the exigencies of its population. Here strangers and residents first call upon the families of officials. Among the officials themselves, the wives and daughters of those in the lower rank, first call upon those in the higher. Thus Mrs. Representative Blank first calls upon Mrs. Senator Blank; the latter upon the wives of the various Secretaries of the Cabinet, each successively stepping up the governmental staircase till finally Mrs. Vice-President Blank finds herself next to the last step and calls only first on the Lady of the White House.

It has accordingly been found convenient for each official class to "receive" on a certain day in the week. The President receives informally, that is, merely walks through the East Room and goes through the painful handshaking process nearly every day except Tuesday and Friday when the Cabinet meetings occur. Every morning the White House is open from about eleven to half past one, when, if the President can, he sees for a few moments those in waiting. Two or three hundred are often present, besides various deputations.

Our party of two or three ladies, then, can visit this historic building, unaccompanied by gentlemen, going in street costume, either on foot or in a carriage. The gentlemanly ushers in attendance, some of whom have been in their positions many years, and are often sorely tried by cranks and inconsiderate visitors, take pains to show the rooms which may be open. Sometimes several hundred persons pass through these rooms in a morning; occasionally parties coolly seating themselves upon the golden-brown brocade covers of the chairs and sofas of the superb East Room, as if they were determined to pre-empt a lion's share of their own indivisible and infinitesimal portion of the public property.

Our friends can also attend the Thursday afternoon receptions of the President without an escort. Well-made and well-fitting walking costumes as simple or elaborate as they choose or can afford, are appropriate. There is a cordon of ushers to give all necessary directions upon arriving at the Executive Mansion at any moment between three and five o'clock. No cards are necessary. The attendant repeats the name given him by the visitor to the officer nearest to the President, who repeats it in turn to the chief, as the parties pass through the Blue Parlor or East Room where audiences take place. A word, a bow (why should handshaking be necessary?) and the person presented makes way for the next.

The Lady of the White House holds public receptions on Saturday afternoons. There are more ladies than gentleman present, though there is always a sprinkling of officials and diplomats as well as strangers. The hostess is assisted by several ladies, one or more of whom stand on a line with her, the others immediately back. They are selected by her from the wives of Senators and Members; usually the wife of the Vice-President or of the Speaker of the House, or the wives of some of the Justices or Members of the Cabinet or private guests are at her side. The ladies are in handsome afternoon dresses or in full toilettes, as they prefer; satin and lace, velvet and jewels are seen in profusion. Visitors do not remove their bonnets, and the order of procedure is similar to that of the President's reception. The name of each visitor is mentioned to those receiving with the hostess.

The present winsome and gracious Presiding Lady has also instituted a series of afternoon receptions for her acquaintances and their guests. On these occasions visitors wait in the ante-room, where wrappings are removed, until the usher, who has previously taken the cards to the hostess, announces that Miss Cleveland is ready to see the next party in turn. These "at homes" are on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of the winter season. The receptions take place in the beautiful Red Parlor, which is used by the family on all ordinary occasions. Each group enters and passes out together, and only the briefest conversation is possible where, perhaps, twenty persons may be in waiting.

Evening receptions, appointed at the instance of the President, are held about three times during the winter, at dates announced by the city papers. At these occasions, Miss Cleveland receives, also, and other ladies assist. There are arrangements for the ingress and egress of large crowd; flowers and plants are banked in every available space; the entire lower portion of the house is thrown open, the private dining-room being used for wrappings, and the whole is magnificently lighted. The gold and amber of the East Room are resplendent. Standing in front of the triple window, the spectator can gaze down a noble perspective, ending two hundred feet away at the western extremity of the conservatory. As the visitors, in costumes more or less brilliant, pass out of the spacious corridor, a real estimate of the size of the rooms may be formed. The conservatory itself is not the least of the attractions of the White House, and on these evenings is thrown open to the public.

After leaving the crush, a thoughtful person ought to understand something which visitors do not generally realize; that is, the immense pressure of official and social duties upon the President and Presiding Lady, a pressure increasing every year, as the population of the country multiplies.—*Hester M. Poole, in Good Housekeeping.*

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

Lord Beaconsfield was an adventurer in politics in very nearly the same sense as Mr. Gladstone is an adventurer, and as Canning was. He was not nearly so much of an adventurer as Burke, and he was not very much more of one than Mr. Pitt. That is to say, Mr. Disraeli was not cradled and rocked and dandled into legislatorhood; he had no political sponsors in English politics, and he did not belong to any of the great houses which have governed Great Britain, on the whole for Great Britain's good, during the last few hundred years. On the other hand, he was so little of an adventurer that he entirely lacked, and never attempted to gain, the adventitious aids to political success which all the four distinguished persons above mentioned possessed. He did not come into public life as a nominee of a great man like Mr. Gladstone and Canning, or as a useful "devil" like Burke, or as a freelance, subsidized by a party hatred to a great minister, like Pitt. There is no duke of Newcastle, there is no marquis of Rockingham, there is no duchess of Marlborough in Lord Beaconsfield's career. He fought the fight with a barely sufficient independence of property, and with a great deal more than sufficient independence of character. It is a subject of some amusement to the critics of his detractors that these detractors, at the very moment that they decry Mr. Disraeli as an adventurer, quote with pride and joy the heart-burnings of great tory magnates over his friendship with their sons, and flings of tory members of parliament at the gradual progress of this astonishing *autarkes*.

Let us, to conclude, sum up the simple facts of what this adventurer did. Without great fortune, without patronage, without popular agitation, without the popular subscription of money which two of his famous contemporaries, Cobden and O'Connell, did not disdain, he raised himself from a very ordinary, though not mean, station to the prime ministership of England, and to something which has been mistaken by men not altogether fools for the arbitership of Europe. I do not mention his earldom, because that has been attained by quite otherguess sorts of persons, and because it has been suspected that at least one part of Mr. Disraeli's reasons for accepting it was good-humored delight in feeling that the fact of his acceptance, made a similar acceptance by other people, who would really have liked it much more, a political impossibility. As to what he did for England we get once again into contested matter. Let it only be said what the men before referred to, some of whom have not been deemed fools, thought he did for England. They thought—and it would appear have not ceased to think after seven twelve-months and a day—that he raised the country once more to its proper position among European nations, after a generation of backsliding; that he put it in a state to maintain, if he chose, that position; that he ranked as a kind of pacific Wellington, as a bloodless Marlborough, as a restorer of English honor after a long eclipse. Very likely they were wrong; on that point it would be improper to offer the least opinion here. But who else that can be mentioned has ever spread such an opinion of himself and his actions, not among the thirty millions, "mostly fools," but among the thousands or hundreds, some, at least, of whom are certainly not foolish?

I was walking not long ago with a friend of mine, from whose society I find it difficult to cut myself off, despite the extraordinary and most provoking difficulty of finding out exactly what he means. The subject of "Judenhetze" had somehow or other turned up, and I remarked, perhaps rashly, "After all they have given us the greatest poet of the century." "Yes," he said, "and they have given us the greatest statesman, too. Anybody with ordinary talents can direct a development. It is not everybody that can arrest a decay." I dare say we were both talking nonsense; yet there are moments when I doubt it.—*George Saintsbury in Magazine of Art for May.*

Character in Hands.

Our Oriental friends, who are of a more slow and dignified character, disapprove of the western custom of taking hold of the precious person of an acquaintance and shaking him for welcome. It may be more dignified to bow, but, if frankness and activity be our characteristics, we like the trustful mystery of a hand clasp. It is an index in itself. The formal and cold characters offer straight fingers for an instant; the dull and apathetic let us take hold of a hand like a dead fish; the energetic business man meets an old friend with a grip that brings the water to his eyes; the warm-hearted takes our hand and holds it. The nervous hand, with an affectionate swiftness, comes out most readily and longingly. And is there anything more natural to a reverent love than the kissing of the hand that has been bountiful in love to us? See how far we have gone among mysteries!

Character, habits, and age are the three things that are told by the hands. When we draw the character of Heep, the hypocrite—and, as the school-boys would say, "the sneak"—Dickens did not neglect this tell-tale: "Oh! what a clammy hand his was! as ghostly to the touch as to the sight; I rubbed mine afterward to warm it, *and to rub his off*. It was such an uncomfortable hand, that when I went to my room, it was still cold and wet upon my memory." Even if it be not that hand of Heep, the hypocritically humble hand is apt to writhe and squeeze its bending fingers together

The hand that little Jack Horner made sticky with his own pie in his own corner undoubtedly became with big Jack Horner a thick-fingered puffy index of his partiality for pies and plums.

Little does the swaggerer who chinks his small change and cocks his thumbs out of his pockets imagine that his thumbs and hands are as much his condemnation as the bragging seals and the chain that would anchor a ship.

The stingy man has a tight hand; his fingers keep fast hold of a sixpence, and his palm makes a careful hollow out of which it can not roll, until he is quite sure he is obliged to part with it.

The rough and the refined hand are different with a difference like that of education in the man. The lowest extremity of roughness is the hand of brute violence—a colossal paw, of iron strength, but lacking all sensitiveness and flexibility—defiant in its attitudes—a human tool that has been turned into a weapon.

There are refined hands that are criminal also, but their character is the more hateful because no trace is made upon outward perfection, and their beauty is a lie. One reads in the well-cared for, or, as we might say, the educated hand, not only its own refinement, but that of other generations—the ancestors who lived at leisure from bodily toil, whose muscles were not stretched by labor, whose fingers, little used, were slender to the tips, whose very finger-nails revealed easy times, by their oval shape, not pressed and worn into hard-worked diminutive half-circles.

Yet one likes the strong hand—morally strong even if it has never been tasked with physical labor; the man's hand that is not effeminate, the girl's hand that is not a pretty waxwork, but a part of a helpful someone, who would be sweetly willing to do something for somebody else. Unless it be the weak hand of sickness, which is a most piteous sight, the hand of the weak character is not what any one cares to clasp. More and more in this world we want the hands that can do something. As Carlyle says, the first doing would be for many a revelation.—*Cassell's Magazine for May.*

An Incident of the Flood.

Nothing but a pile of mud is left to mark the spot where stood White's wagon manufactory, writes a Lee (Mass.) correspondent of the Boston *Globe*. The building was dashed to pieces and carried down the stream, while the mass of soil that was washed down the valley completely filled the cellar. Next to the wagon-shop stood a small double house that, notwithstanding the fate of the adjacent structure, rests firmly upon its foundation. It is occupied by James White and Henry Phillips and their families. Mrs. White tells a thrilling experience. She says: "When I found our house almost surrounded by water that thundered past with great violence in the bed of the stream a few feet beyond, I hurried into the second story, thinking that the safest place to be. While there I saw approaching a perfect wall of water. It came down towards us with tremendous fury. I thought to myself: the house can never stand that deluge; it will be washed to pieces and I will be drowned. In despair I glanced toward the hill and saw my husband. He had been up on the high lands, and so was beyond danger. I looked toward him, and he waved his arms wildly. At that moment the mighty flood was upon me. I glanced up once more, for the last time I thought, and then closed my eyes. Past rushed the waters with a dull, heavy roar. The house was severely shaken but that was all. Almost miraculously I had been saved at the last moment. The course of the flood had turned, and although it carried off the wagon shop only just grazed our house. I was standing in the window as the manufactory went under. The mass of water seemed to strike it broadside and drive it clean off its foundation. Then it broke to pieces in the whirling eddies. I saw the body of Mr. White tossed up and down on the water, to be finally washed over the dam below. It was a horrible sight. I could plainly see the outstretched arms of the unfortunate man, as, borne on the waters, he disappeared beneath the foam, as if to the very last imploring aid."

A Dog that Could Count.

Old Fetch was a shepherd dog and lived in the Highlands of the Hudson. His master kept nearly a dozen cows, and they ranged at will among the hills during the day. When the sun was low in the west, his master would say to the dog, "Bring the cows home;" and it was because the dog did this task so well, that he was called Fetch.

One sultry day he departed as usual upon his evening task. From scattered, shady, and grassy nooks, he at last gathered all the cattle into the mountain road leading to the distant barnyard.

A part of the road ran through a low, moist spot bordered by a thicket of black alder, and into this one of the cows pushed her way, and stood quietly. The others passed on, followed some distance in the rear by Fetch.

As the cows approached the barnyard gate, he quickened his pace and hurried forward, as if to say, "I'm here attending to business." But his complacency was disturbed as the cows filed through the gate. He whined a little, and growled a little, attracting his master's attention. Then he went to the high fence surrounding the yard, and standing on his hind feet peered between two of the rails. After looking at the herd carefully for a time, he started off down the road again on a full run. His master now observed that one of the cows was missing, and he sat down on a rock to see what Fetch was going to do about it. Before very long he heard the furious tinkling of a bell, and soon Fetch appeared bringing in the perverse cow at a rapid pace, hastening her on by frequently leaping up and catching her ear in his teeth. The gate was again thrown open, and the cow, shaking her head from the pain of the dog's rough reminders, was led through it in a way that she did not soon forget. Fetch then lay down quietly to cool off in time for supper.—*E. P. Roe in St. Nicholas.*

Another story about this man Kerr is, that he was once appointed a Captain of militia, and he wrote home at once to his friends in Ireland that he had been made Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. He felt so big over his appointment that he strutted about through the upper floors of his house carrying his sword and practicing military maneuvres. One day when charging an imaginary adversary he became so wrapped up in the battle that he precipitated himself across the landing and down the stairway. His wife ran to him, and, much frightened, yelled out: "Michael! Michael! are ye hur-rt?" "Go way wid yez, woman," said Kerr, as he gathered himself up with a blush. "Phwat do you know about wars?"—*Washington Letter to Cleveland Leader.*

Obliging.

People traveling in localities where it is impossible to have the hotel or household conveniences that can be had in cities, should adapt themselves to the restrictions which the conditions enforce with the best grace possible. To do otherwise is to sometimes expose one's self to the ridicule of those who are more easily satisfied, or who have more good sense. A fastidious young man from New York was traveling in the Rocky mountains. At night-fall the coach drew up before a one-story cabin with the word "Hotel" on a pine slab over the low door. The young man was the first passenger to alight, and he was in a hurry, for he evidently meant to secure the best accommodations the house afforded. "Where's the portah?" he asked of a stout rough-looking man who came out of the cabin with his pipe in his mouth.

"Where's the what?" asked the man.

"The portah."

"'Portah' to which?"

"To the house; to the hotel, of course."

"Oh, yaas; well, I'm he."

"Well, just get my baggage to my room at once. Is the landlord in?" he asked.

"Oh, yaas; I'm he."

"What—you? Well"—sarcastically—"perhaps you're the clerk, too?"

"Yaas, stranger—I'm the clark"—and he winked roguishly at the amused passengers, "and the bell-boy, and the chambermaid, and dinin'-room gal, and all the rest throwed in."

"In that case," the city man drew himself up, feeling that he had been made fun of—"in that case let me have your best room, with plenty of towels and hot watah and an open fire."

"Humph! yaas. Yaas. That's so. You can have it, stranger. They's jist two rooms in the whole shebang, and you kin hev the free run of 'em both if one of them is the kitching. An' I reckon if you fly around lively, and git the fust use of the washpan, you'll git more good of the towel nor if you waited till the rest of the folks was done with it. Mebbe you kin wait till mornin'. We change the towel ev'ry Sattaday, and this is Friday."

"Why, sir; I—I—weally——"

"All right, all right, sonny. Run right 'long in, and make yourself to home. You kin hev the middle bunk on the right hand wall, and kin call it a 'bawdor' or a 'sweet' or a drawin'-room or anything you please. You kin take your meals in it, if you want to, and kin take 'em layin' down. They ain't room to set up," and there was a merry twinkle in the landlord's eye.

"Oh, I tell you, we know what good hotel-keepin' is if we do live in the wilderness; you kin hev anything you like here, sonny anything you like."

"Sonny" entered the house, but he didn't look happy.

Too Long to Wait.

There was a man at the Central vegetable market yesterday with a small and sickly-looking century plant in a cheap pot, and he was mad.

"Look-a-here!" he said to the owner of each flower-stand in succession; "didn't you sell me this 'ere plant five years ago?"

Each one answered in the negative. Then he made such a row that a policeman came up and told him to hush.

"Haven't I got a right to talk?" demanded the man in high dudgeon. "When I have been swindled, cheated, robbed, and made a fool of must I keep silence in this free land?"

"What is the cause of your woe?"

"I bought this plant of somebody here about five years ago. They told me that it was 95 years old, and that it would bloom this spring. I've tooled away enough time on the thing to build a house. I've sat up nights to nurse it, and I've gone home days to keep it from freezing."

"Well, what's the matter?"

"They lied to me! I've had two botanists examine it, and they tell me the plant isn't ten years old! Think of my fooling around for ninety years to see the infernal thing flower out!"

"But what can you do?"

"I want to find the hyena who put up the job on me. I'll make him eat the whole outfit or break his neck!"

"Don't get excited. Take your plant and go home."

"Never!"

He lifted the pot high in the air and dashed the life out of the poor plant, and then sat stiffly down on a bench, folded his arms and said:

"Ring for your old patrol wagon if you want to! I'm going to sit right here till I get eyes on the man who put up a ninety-five year job on a confiding citizen!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Remarkable Canine.

Strange things occur in this big city every day. At incident happened last night at Sixth and Plumb streets which showed the almost human intelligence and courage of a dog. The 4-year old child of John Bacigalupo was trying to cross the street railroad track on the south side of the market house, when, frightened by the near approach of a car, the little fellow, in turning, fell directly across the track. The horses passed over the boy without injuring him, and before any injury could be done a dog, sitting with his master at the corner of the market-house, rushed toward the child and pulled it from the track by its clothes just as the wheels were about to crush it. Everyone was astonished at the act of the dog, which was remarkably wise and intelligent. He is owned by Thomas Clay, a colored man. The rescue of the child by the canine was observed by a large number of people. The brave dog is four years old, and answers to the name of Jumbo. He has become quite a hero, and his master had several offers for him after the incident, but Mr. Clay, who is only a poor whitewasher, refused to part with Jumbo at any price.

The scene was so thrilling that ladies in the car, looking out of the windows because of the sudden stop, screamed, and some almost fainted, at the narrow escape of the child. It lay on the ground within six inches of the wheels. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Land in Connecticut upon which pine trees were planted a few years ago is now worth $100 per acre for its timber.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common **Blotch**, or **Eruption**, to the worst **Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin**, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. **Great Eating Ulcers** rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck**, and **Enlarged Glands**. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections. **"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."** Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery**, and **good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution**, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs**, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his **"Consumption Cure,"** but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from **Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness."** In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** has no equal.

For **Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption**, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. **Sold by Druggists.**

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

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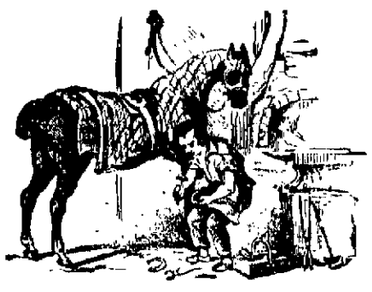

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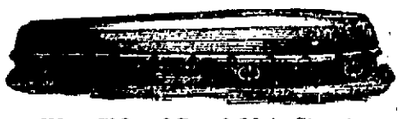

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providing [illegible] heretofore granted under my provisions act to any soldiers shall, when [illegible] amount has been allowed, be increased to $8 a month, and no less amount [illegible] allowed to any pensioner [illegible] under this or any previous act.

Senator Blair's amendment to the Van Wyck amendment was rejected—yeas 18, nays 32.

Senator Logan's amendment to the amendment was also rejected—yeas 24, nays 31.

Senator Barrow offered a substitute for the pending amendment, a provision that no pension or increase to be paid under any law to any soldier shall be rated at less than $12 per month.

Senator Butler submitted an amendment, to be proposed by him at the proper time, providing for a pension of $8 a month to each surviving soldier of the Mexican war.

Without further action on the senate went into exec. ive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

MAY 18.—The pension bill was laid before the Senate this afternoon. The pending amendment was that of Mr. Blair to the amendment of Mr. Van Wyck. Mr. Van Wyck's amendment is to add to the bill a proviso that no soldier under the act should hereafter receive less than $8 a month. The amendment proposed by Mr. Blair is to provide, instead, that no pension paid here after under any law to any soldier should be rated at less than $4 a month.

Mr. McPherson said the senate was not definitely informed as to the amount the bill would take from the Treasury. In order to get some information as to the approximate amount, he moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Blair said it would take from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 a year, as far as he had been able to estimate, but undoubtedly the amount was not easily ascertainable. He regarded the question, however, as like that of a man paying his debts. The debts ought to be paid, whether they were large or small. He saw no object in recommitting, and opposed the motion.

Mr. Frye did not think any further information could be secured by recommittal. He favored the bill, even though it took to pay the amount estimated by Mr. Blair. Mr. Voorhees said he would vote for the bill. He had listened to the objections that had been made to the bill. He would not be deterred from following the impression of his heart by a calculation of how much it would cost.

Mr. Call said his idea of the bill was that soldiers who were discharged from any cause not arising from their own folly or wickedness should be put on the pension roll if not able to take care of themselves. He thought it the duty of the government to put on the pension roll all soldiers who were unable to take care of themselves without requiring them to prove that their disability was incurred in the service. If some such bill as this was not passed we would find the old soldiers in the poor houses of the country.

Mr. Ingalls said he would vote for the bill, though he thought it might be made more definite in some respects. He would not vote to recommit, because no good could be done by that course. It would be a shame for the government to attempt to estimate how many of the 2,000,000 men who served in the Union army and navy would accept relief in a pecuniary shape.

House.

MAY 13.—The House continued the discussion of the Chinese indemnity resolution this morning, Mr. Reed of Maine, supporting it as right in itself, as in accordance with established usages in China, England and the United States, and demanded by simple justice. He trusted that there would be now an end as long and as voiceless as that to exist between England and the injuries her subjects were now perpetrating and seeking to perpetrate upon American fishermen. [Applause.] The President had assured Congress that the outrages at Rock Springs had been condemned by others, as had the outrages in Chicago which had shocked the country, and Mr. Rice hoped that the murder in Chicago would be visited with that punishment which has not yet been visited upon their fellow-assassins in Wyoming.

The House adopted a resolution requesting the president to inform the house what steps have been taken by him to have the seizure of the David J. Adams investigated, and to communicate at the earliest practicable day what were the circumstances under which the seizure was made.

MAY 14.—A bill proposing an extension of a patent gave rise to a lively debate in the House to-day on tariff reduction. Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, speaking in opposition to the bill, intimated that the operation of the patent laws created monopolies, and maintained that the protective tariff injured people of the West and benefited manufacturers of the East. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania defended the tariff laws, and said that if the policy of Arkansas would permit development of her material resources she would shine resplendent among the industrial nations of the world, and her people would abound in wealth. In reply to a question by Mr. Dunn, as to what prevented them from so doing, Mr. Kelley said: "The theory that led to the establishment of the Southern Confederacy—that our workshops should be on the other side of the ocean." Mr. Butterworth, in defending the patent laws said it was the inventive genius of the republic that made it what it was, that the genius of invention was the genius of God.

MAY 15.—Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, called up the special order, being the bill to establish a sub-treasury at Louisville, Ky., in the House to-night. Mr. Morrison opposed the bill and had read a letter from Treasurer Jordan that there was no necessity for additional sub-treasuries and that those at St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Chicago might be dispensed with and their functions performed by the national banks with greater economy and less risk than under the present system. Mr. Holman thought that the additional subtreasury was unnecessary.

Mr. Pettibone favored the bill, and said it would be a great convenience to people doing business at Louisville. Mr. Bland agreed with Mr. Pettibone, and said that it would aid in circulating silver dollars. He thought Treasurer Jordan did not desire to circulate the silver dollars, but the House should not aid him in his hostility.

Mr. Hewitt said the proposition was based upon an entire error as to the subtreasuries. They are not for the convenience of the people, and could only be made so by usurping banking functions, and if there was anything against which the Democratic side was committed it was any union of the government with the banks. The sub-treasuries were established for the convenience of the Treasury as a place of deposit, and every function they performed beyond that was an abuse. Any one who wanted silver dollars could get them.

Mr. Hewitt said he had introduced a bill by which the government would be compelled to give a gold dollar for a silver dollar whenever presented at the Treasury, and expressed his willingness to support any bill establishing and perpetuating the equality of the dollars of the United States, whether of gold, silver or paper.

The bill was then passed—yeas 157; nays, 61.

MAY 17.—The House passed to-day the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, and by a vote of 203 to 8 the senate bill providing for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and of their effect upon the human system, by the pupils in the public schools of the territories and of the District of Columbia, and in the military and naval academies and Indian and colored schools in the territories of the United States.

MAY 18.—Mr. Harris, of Georgia, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill amending section 3,387 of the Revised Statutes so as to reduce the penal sum of the bonds of cigar manufacturers to $250, with an additional $50 for each person proposed to be employed by them in making cigars. Committee of the whole.

Mr. Sadler, of Alabama, from the committee on territories, reported adversely a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the territories. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, from the committee on agriculture, reported a bill authorizing the exhibition of specimens of California silk in the capital building. House adjourned.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Lower; May, 73⅜@74¼c; June, 74⅞@75¼c; July, 76¼@76⅝c.
CORN—Higher; May, 34⅝@35⅜c; June, 35⅜@36⅝c; July, 36⅞@37¼c.
OATS—Lower; May, 28½@28¼c; June, 28@28¼c.
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork higher; May, $8.75@8.75; June, $8.75@8.77½; July, $8.85@8.90. Lard—Higher; May, $5.95@5.97½; June, $5.95@5.97½; July, $6.02½@6.02½.
CATTLE—Market steady. We quote: Extra Choice Cattle..... $5.50@5.95
Good Shipping Steers..... 5.15@5.40
Medium steers..... 4.80@5.10
Hogs—Market firm. Sales ranged from $3.75@4.25 for light; $4.10@4.35 for heavy.
WOOL.—Inquiry light. No active movement is looked for until the new clip begins to come in.
Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Eastern Iowa.
Coarse, tub, 22@25c; Medium, tub, 30@31c; Fine, unwashed, 15@20c; Medium, unwashed, 22@23c; Coarse, unwashed, 21@22c; Burry, unwashed, 13@15c; Fine, washed, 27@28c; Medium, washed, 29@30c; Coarse, washed, 26@27c.
Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and Western Nebraska.
Fine, unwashed, 14@18c; Medium, unwashed, 20@21c; Coarse, unwashed, 18@20c.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 June, 87@87c; July, 87 87¾c; Aug., 87½@88⅝c.—CORN—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot, 47@47½c.

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Lower; May, 76¼c; June, 77¼c. CORN—Firm at 36c for No. 2. OATS—Firm; No. 2 White, 29½c. RYE—Dull; 67c for No. 1.

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Fair demand; Family $3.65@3.90. WHEAT—Firm at 85c. CORN—Strong at 37c. OATS—Steady at 32c. RYE—Dull; 69c. PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $9.50. Lard steady at $5.80. Bulk Meats $5.87½@5.40. Bacon $6.05@6.20.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2, Red, May, 77@77c; June, 77@77¼c. CORN—Lower: 35¾@35¾c May; 35@35⅛c June. OATS—Lower: cash, 29c. RYE—Quiet; 62c. PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $9.25. Lard—$5.80.

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—Western lower; No. 2 Winter Red Spot and May, 85¼@86c; June, 85¾@86¼c. CORN—Quiet; May, 46@46¾c; June, 45⅝@45¾c. OATS—Western White, 40@42c; Mixed do., 38@39c.

THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

Court News, and Canton's Contribution to the History of the Week.

The sensation of the week has been the carryings on of the Schuyler Electric Company. Manager Adams, who has been trying to manage the deal, is charged with spending not less than $880 in doing so. His first proposition was to put in a plant of 100 lamps for $13,000 a year for five years. But Mr. Adams had not properly reckoned the kicking qualities of the Cantonians, who sat down upon the scheme in a manner not to be mistaken, notwithstanding the long petition signed by about 400 leading citizens. The size of the petition and the unquestioned responsibility of its signers sets one to pondering as to what these people mean by putting their names on a paper requesting the Council to contract with a specified corporation without qualifying their prayer in any way. They must certainly have been ignorant of what that company's proposition would be, for no reasonable man could have given it assent. People are altogether to quick to become tools by signing petitions, and the number of business men who write their names for fear of losing trade by refusing, and who afterward, verbally, protest against what they solicit over their signatures is so great, that the power of the instrument is destroyed. In this case we witness the majority of the best business men of Canton asking the Council to pay $130 a lamp, when Wooster gets exactly the same service for $70.

A few days later when the effect of the first proposition was known, the same company offered to perform the same service for $67.50 a lamp. The result of it all is that the air looks blue for Mr. Adams and the probabilitiy is that he will get no contract, whereas, if he had set a fair price upon his light, and carried things on in a proper manner, the people were disposed to favor him. The moral is self-evident.

Canton has a nice little nest of German Socialists. Four members of the Canton Lodge were arrested for practicing with repeating rifles inside the corporation, and fined Monday, by Mayor Rex. It is said that the Socialists Lodge is in possession of over sixty repeating rifles, and that their frequent practice means trouble some time. Editor A. Turajski states that the lodge possesses no rifles. Be that as it may, it is certain that Canton has a real, genuine lodge of Socialists, which will sooner or later breed discontent among her laboring population, and then Canton is one of the cities which is trying to persuade President Deuber to locate his new watch works with it. A thousand discontented employes in Mr. Deuber's manufactory, made so by the socialistic seeds, will cause him some trouble.—*Mansfield News.*

Many names familiar in Massillon are on the programme for the May concert, by the Conservatory of Music, to be held in the Metropolitan Rink, this (Friday) evening. The affair is for the benefit of the Y. W. C. T. U., and should meet with cordial support.

All in the Line of Nature.

There is nothing in the line of magic or mystery about that wonderful and popular medicine, Parker's Tonic. It is simply the best and most scientific combination possible of the essential principles of those curatives which act powerfully on the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood. But there neither is nor will be any successful imitation of it. It is all the time curing those who had despaired of ever getting well. For yourself, your wife and children. 46-14

SECRET SOCIETIES.

News of Interest to the Members of the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

Accounts of the Zanesville Encampment, Sons of Veterans, Held Last Week,

And of the First Three Days of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Akron, O.

The annual session of the Sons of Veterans closed at Zanesville on the 13th inst. The Massillon delegation presented a resolution recognizing the existence of National Alliance Daughters of Veterans as an auxiliary branch of the Order, but it was lost. A resolution was then adopted endorsing the camp of Daughters of Veterans located in Lebanon, Pa. By-laws were adopted providing that annual meetings shall be held the second Tuesday in May, at such places as may be agreed upon by the majority vote at the last preceding meeting; the Adjutant's salary was fixed at $100 a year and the Quartermaster's at $50. The Committee on Ritual recommended a burial service, and the delegates to the National Encampment were instructed to bring the matter before that body. Meanwhile the button-holing was going on and the friends of the various candidates were making up the slates as they wanted them. At this juncture the fight was precipitated by a resolution being offered making the election of officers the special order of business for 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. The admirers of Colonel Frazee, of Cleveland, who were afraid their champion would lose if this resolution was passed, moved to amend it so as to proceed to the election at once. An exciting parliamentary debate followed in which the Massillon boys, who were booming John Kay for colonel, took an active part, but the amendment prevailed and the Cleveland delegation came off victorious. An agreement was then made between the followers of the the Cleveland and Massillon delegations that if the latter would support the former's choice for colonel they would support Massillon's candidate for second place. A ballot was had which resulted favorably for Colonel Frazee. When the ballot was taken for lieutenant colonel, O'Brien, of Springfield, was elected, the Cleveland delegates having, it is believed, turned Judas and ignored their agreement with the Massillon boys. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: For colonel, Frazee, of Cleveland; lieutenant colonel, O'Brien, of Springfield; division council, C. H. Deckman, of Malvern; Otto C. Springer, of Cleveland; M. G. Clay, of Rock Camp. O. B. Brown, of Dayton, was chosen delegate-at-large to the National Encampment at Buffalo, and J. L. Todd, of Ironton, alternate. Ira R. Morrison, of Akron, and Don C. Cable, of Nelsonville, were elected delegates, and J. P. Templeton, of Swanton, and Edgar R. Vincent, of Columbus, alterhates. Colonel Frazee then announced his staff as follows: Adjutant, T. E. Bonsall, Cleveland; quartermaster, Otto C. Springer, Cleveland; judge advocate. D. Q. Morrow, Hillsboro; chief mustering officer, J. W. Mitchell, Portsmouth; surgeon, A. C. Messenger, Coalton.

On Wednesday afternoon a parade was made through the principal streets followed in the evening by a delightful camp-fire which was largely attended and richly enjoyed. The young soldiers then struck camp and returned to their homes feeling that after all they had had a good time.

The next encampment will be held in Cleveland.

Tuesday evening George W. Pennaman, chief mustering officer, Sons of Veterans of the United States, made a ringing speech, which was one of the treats of the meeting. He has submitted a proposition to Daniel Ritter Camp to come to Massillon on the 26th of this month and deliver his lecture "The Heroic Age in American History," which it is hoped they will see fit to accept. Those who have heard this lecture assert it is one of the finest that has ever been written on the civil war. Mr. Pennaman is a very eloquent speaker and we bespeak for him a full house if the camp should decide to have him come to Massillon.

The grand lodge I. O. O. F., convened at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday May 18, in G. A. R. Hall, Akron, O. All grand officers and representatives were present excepting four, and many visitors, among whom were noticed: Past Grand Masters Stickney, Capellar, Burkett, Van Sciver, and Grand Representatives Hodges and Wilcox. After addresses of welcome and responses, the grand lodge went into secret session. During the afternoon the lodges of Akron took the representatives to ride near the city, visiting the Buckeye works, match factory and many other places of interest. In the evening the grand lodge headed by Grand Master Field attended the Colfax Lodge Daughters of Rebecca, for the purpose of witnessing the "team" work in that degree, which was beautifully performed. Tuesday was spent in business pertaining only to the Order. Many new charters were granted. All of the decissions made by the Grand Master during the year were approved excepting one number. Thursday night the entire work of the subordinate lodge was exemplified by the several taoms of Akron.

Past Grand Edward Wilkinson, of Mansfield, who has been in Mexico for many months past, states that there is but one lodge of Odd Fellows in Mexico, and that not of Mexicans themselves, as he is of the opinion that the day will never come when Mexicans can be entrusted with the secrets of Odd Fellowship.

The fourth annual reunion of the Scottish Rite Masons of the Northern Jurisdiction was closed last Thursday week by a banquent in the evening at their new cathedral on Broadway in Cincinnati. Two hundred gentlemen were made Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. The features of the banquet was the addresses, the speakers including some of the leading members of the Order in the country. Among the orators was Rev. Dr. Muller, of Cleveland.

The New Congressional Districts.

The following is the arrangement of the Congressional districts provided by the Fassett bill which has passed the General Assembly:

First district—That much of the county of Hamilton as is now contained within the limits of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Eighteenth wards of the city of Cincinnati, as they are now constituted, and the townships of Anderson, Columbia, Spencer, Symmes and Sycamore, and Avondale and the Northeast, St. Bernard and Bond Hill precincts of Millcreek township shall compose the First district.

Second district—The balance of the county of Hamilton now contained within the limits of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards of the city of Cincinnati, as they are now constituted, and the townships of Springfield, Colerain, Greene, Delhi, Miami, Whitewater, Harrison and Crosby, and Clinton, College Hill, Winton Place and Western precincts of Millcreek township shall compose the Second district.

Third district—The counties of Preble, Miami and Montgomery shall compose the Third district.

Fourth district—The counties of Darke, Shelby, Mercer, Auglaize and Allen shall compose the Fourth district.

Fifth district—The counties of Putnam, Hancock, Wyandot, Seneca and Crawford shall compose the Fifth district.

Sixth district—The counties of Wood, Fulton, Williams, Henry, Defiance, Paulding and Van Wert shall compose the Sixth district.

Seventh district—The counties of Butler, Greene, Clermont and Warren shall compose the Seventh district.

Eighth district—The counties of Clarke, Pickaway, Champaign, Logan and Madison shall compose the Eighth district.

Ninth district—The counties of Knox, Delaware, Morrow, Union, Marion and Hardin shall compose the Ninth district.

Tenth district—The counties of Sandusky, Ottawa, Lucas and Erie shall compose the Tenth district.

Eleventh district—The counties of Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson and Vinton shall compose the Eleventh district.

Twelfth district—The counties of Clinton, Highland, Fayette Brown, Ross and Pike shall compose the Twe fth district

Thirteenth district—The counties of Fairfield, Franklin, Hocking and Perry shall compose the Thirteenth district.

Fourteenth district—The counties of Richland, Ashland, Huron and Lorain shall compose the Fourteenth district.

Fifteenth district—The counties of Meigs, Athens, Morgan, Washington and Monroe shall compose the Fifteenth district.

Sixteenth district—The counties of Licking, Muskingum, Coshocton, Holmes and Tuscarawas shall compose the Sixteenth district.

Seventeenth district—The counties of Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson, Guernsey, and Noble shall compose the Seventeenth district.

Eighteenth district—The counties of Carroll, Columbiana, Mahoning and Stark shall compose the Eighteenth district.

Nineteenth district—The counties of Portage, Lake, Geauga, Ashtabula and Trumbull shall compose the Nineteenth district.

Twentieth district—The counties of Summit, Medina and Wayne, the townships of Bedford, Chagrin Falls, East Cleveland, Euclid, Mayfield, Newburg, Orange, Warrensville and Solon in Cuyahoga county, and the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty seventh wards of the city of Cleveland.

Twenty-first district—The townships of Brecksville, Brooklyn, Dover, Middleburg, Olmsted, Parma, Independence, Rockport, Royalton and Strongsville in Cuyahoga county, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth wards of the city of Cleveland.

Out and About.

"Barnum" is to assault Mansfield with his show next month.

It is feared that wheat in the Sandy Valley has been hurt by the recent frost.

Some of Canton's live manufacturers talk of emigrating to Findlay on account of natural gas.

The Ohio State Teachers' Association will hold its annual session at Chautauque, June 29 and 30 and July 1.

Judge Albert G. Matthews, one of the oldest members of the bar in Ohio, died at Hillsboro, at the advanced age of 68.

According to the new law neither grey squirrel nor fox can be shot between February 1 and June 15 under penalty of a fine of from $5 to $50.

The "Anti-Monopoly" match works at Akron were burned Monday morning, the damage amounting to $15,000 and the insurance $5,000.

The Alliance *Review* calls our parks the Massillon pastures! It's sour grapes. We of Massillon court nature and believe in beauty unadorned.

Massillon capitalists interested in iron ore have been leasing land in the neighborhood of Postboy, south of Newcomerstown.—*New Philadelphia Democrat.*

Ex-Governor Hoadly, in a recent interview, sustains the Republicans in their action in the State Senate and believes their action to be constitutional.

South Charleston offers sixty acres of land and $10,000 for the location of the Soldiers' Home at that point; Springfield offers sixty acres and $30,000; Toledo offers sixty acres and $50,000.

Paul H. Hayne has prepared for the June number of the *Southern Bivouac* a sketch of the public services of Judge Gayarre of New Orleans. This article will be followed by a review of Judge Gayarre's literary labors.

The cities of Youngstown and Mansfield are each making an effort to secure the Deuber Watch Case Co., of Newport, Ky., the company desiring a new location for their factory. We'll wager our last sixpence that Youngstown gets the plant if she sets her head for it.—*Mahoning Dispatch.*

It is reported that the editor of the INDEPENDENT attended the slugging exhibition in the Opera House Saturday night, disguised as a coal miner. A detailed report of each contest may be looked for in the columns of our contemporary phrased in pure French.—*American.*

The catch of fish at this place has proved more remunerative than was first anticipated at the commencement of spring fishing. Last Tuesday quite a large haul of whitefish was made by all our fishermen, the total receipts of which amounted to about 4,000 pounds. The catch so far has been quite profitable for the spring season.—*Huron Reporter.*

Memorial.

Catharine Doll, wife of Benjamine Doll, living about one-half miles south of Massillon cemetery, died May 14, 1886, aged 50 years and 19 days. Her maiden name was Catharine Fisher and she was married to her husband, now left to mourn his great loss, September 18, 1856, and they had walked together in the toils and joys of life pleasantly for almost thirty years. To them were born six sons and two daughters, all of whom are yet living. She had been afflicted for a number of years and had suffered much with unusual patience. She had undergone recently a critical surgical operation, through which she had passed safely and was supposed to be recovering, although yet weak, but unexpectedly about 5 o'clock p. m., on the 14 inst., she grew rapidly worse and in a few moments expired. I am not aware of the immediate cause of her death.

She had been religiously exercised for years, but had not united with any church until April 18, when she took communion in the U. B. Church and at its close united with the society. She was peacefully triumphant in her last sickness and showed a degree of resignation and Christian fortitude that is the source of great comfort to the friends left behind.

A devoted wife, faithful and affectionate mother, a kind neighbor and friend, and a hopeful member of the church, she will be greatly missed on earth, but heaven is richer while earth is poorer. Especially in the old beautiful home by her kind husband and loving children will her loss be keenly felt. Her name will be held in fragrant remembrance there.

On Sabbath afternoon the funeral services were held at the residence of the deceased, conducted by the writer, a large number of persons being present to extend their sympathy to the bereaved. After the services closed the body was removed and interred in the cemetery.

The family have the sympathy of the church and a large circle of friends in this time of their great sorrow. Peace to the ashes of the dead and blessings upon the living. B. F. BOOTH.
Massillon, O., May 17, 1886.

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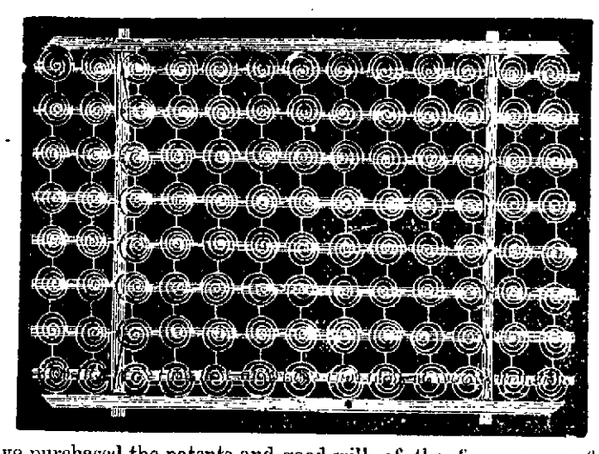

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Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier.* 29y

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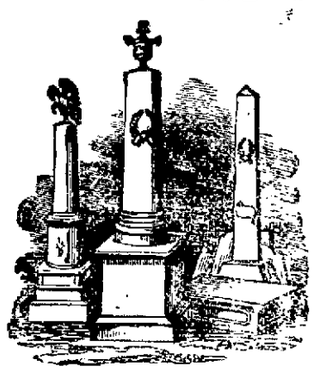

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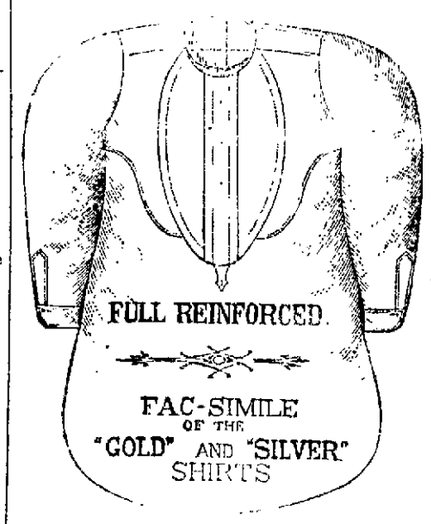

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